Weather

Very fine weather today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 74.0 and the minimum 63.1, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 74.0 and 68.5.

THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

A Live Newspaper Devoted to Progress in China

NO. 2371 VAL VIII. Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission "with special marks privileges in China" 己未年四月廿九日 SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1919 大正四年 第三種郵便物認可 10 CENTS

HAWKER RESCUED IN MID-ATLANTIC BY DANISH SHIP

He And Companion Were Forced To Descend By Engine Trouble

CRITICISM VOICED

Government Under Fire For Not Protecting British Airmen

ANSWER IS GIVEN

Measures Admiralty Took When Flight Was Started Told In Commons

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 25.—A Danish steamer recued Lieutenant Hawker and Commander Grieve in mid-Atlantic. The aviators were compelled to descend owing to engine trouble.

(French Wireless To Reuter)

New York, May 26.—(Via Paris and Koukaza).—All the newspapers publish articles rejoicing that Lieutenant Hawker and Commander Grieve have arrived.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 23.—A cableship saw the red light from Hawker's aeroplane in the mid-Atlantic on Monday morning on the direct course to Ireland.

Think Machine Collapsed

St. Johns, May 21.—Expert opinion now agrees that Hawker and Grieve's machine must have collapsed shortly after leaving because no wireless was ever received nor any indication of their being in the air during the five or six hours necessary to bring them into the track of liners, which they should reach before night-fall. The opinion is growing that the vast bodies of field ice and icebergs extending for a hundred miles off the coast of Newfoundland affected the working of the machine through the intense cold congealing the oil. The American machines from Trepassey had this experience.

Paper's Announcement

London, May 23.—The Daily Mail announced late today that its prize of 350,000 which was to go to the first aviator to cross the Atlantic will go to Captain Harry Hawker and his navigator Grieves if the two daring aviators are dead.

Discussion In Commons

London, May 20, midnight.—In the House of Commons today, General Seely said that up to a late hour the Air Ministry had no news of Lieut. Hawker and Commander Grieve. There was possibility, he said, of the airmen having been picked up by a passing vessel which had no wireless and also Lieut. Hawker's wireless apparatus may have been injured when the undercarriage was dropped. Every available ship and aeroplane had been searching, despite the very adverse weather.

Search Instituted

London, May 20.—The Admiralty has ordered the most thorough search for Lieut. Hawker and Commander Grieve.

A strong force of destroyers and tugs have put to sea and aeroplanes will join in when the fog and rain which is hampering the search permits.

The Air Ministry is adopting all measures possible regardless of expense.

No News Received

London, May 20, midnight.—Not a single word concerning Lieutenant Hawker has been heard from the numerous aeroplanes, destroyers, and other craft which are sweeping the seas. The whole task is being hampered by fog and rain.

A communique issued by the Government emphasises that the flight across the Atlantic is a private enterprise. The attitude of the Air Ministry has been to enjoin caution, not to urge on participants, but although not recognising any responsibility the Government has furnished every assistance.

After recapitulating the measures taken to assist Lieutenant Hawker, the communique warns the public that the chances of finding him are very remote.

Referring to the criticisms of the Admiralty, it draws attention to the

(Continued on Page 3)

Students By Thousands Quit Schools, Boycott Spreads, Peking Remains Unmoved

Patriotic Plea To Nation To Oust Pro-Japanese Clique From High Government Places Is Issued By Shanghai Students

While the students in Peking, Shanghai, Nanking, Soochow, Hangchow, Hankow, Tsinanfu, Tientsin and other leading cities continue their strike as a protest against the unsatisfactory treatment accorded to the demonstrators in the Capital, Peking is firm in its determination to be defiant. The authorities refuse to release the student demonstrators, they refuse to lift the ban on the press for the publication of anti-Japanese reports, and continue to ignore the sentiments of the students and still seek to harbor the pro-Japanese officials.

The Kiangsu Civil Governor, Mr. Chi Yao-ling, in obedience to the Peking militarists, ordered yesterday the suppression of the circulation of anti-Japanese pamphlets, handbills and posters. His proclamation styled the action of the people in this province in their boycott endeavor as unwarranted and radical and liable to lead to disturbances when carried out. It stated that the enjoyment of commercial intercourse with foreign countries is stipulated in treaties and the boycotting of Japanese goods should not be openly advocated.

Censorship Established

Locally, General Lu Yung-hsiang, the Defense Commissioner, has established a strict censorship over all reading matter, including mails through the post office. Special instructions were also given to his subordinates to adopt stringent precautions over the activities of Bolshevists, who, it is reported, are taking advantage of the strike to incite the youthful strikers.

Reports to the offices of the local Chinese papers say that martial law has been declared in Peking, following the discovery of two bombs found in the possession of two students arriving from Tientsin. No confirmation, however, could be obtained.

Strikers Issue Plea

In a touching plea, Shanghai students who went on strike Monday, issued a lengthy statement urging the nation to oust the Peking pro-Japanese clique, including former Premier Tuan Chi-jui, General Hsu Shu-cheng, the protege of Tuan Chi-jui, Chang Chung-hsiang, former Minister to Japan, Tsao Ju-lin, Minister of Communications, and Lu Chung-yu, former Minister to Tokio.

They alleged that their conduct has caused humiliation to the country and the loss of its sovereign rights, and have tried to profit for themselves by means of Japanese assistance. It is the unanimous wish, the students asserted, of the nation to take suitable measures against these officials they call traitors.

The entire text of the message follows:

Text Of Message

"Behold, while we are beset with many troubles of our own, foreign oppression daily increases in intensity. It is time for all citizens to put their hearts and energy together. We have been denied our wish, and our prayers have fallen on deaf ears. Our hearts are torn at the thought of our future. We members of the Students' National Association, beg once more to bare out heart and implore our fellow-citizens to listen to our earnest and bitter plea.

"The students of Peking were the first to realise the danger and the first to act immediately after the receipt of the alarming news regarding our diplomatic questions. The outburst of the patriotic spirit of the students has struck terror into the minds of the traitors, and wherever the call of righteousness is sounded the response has been magnificent.

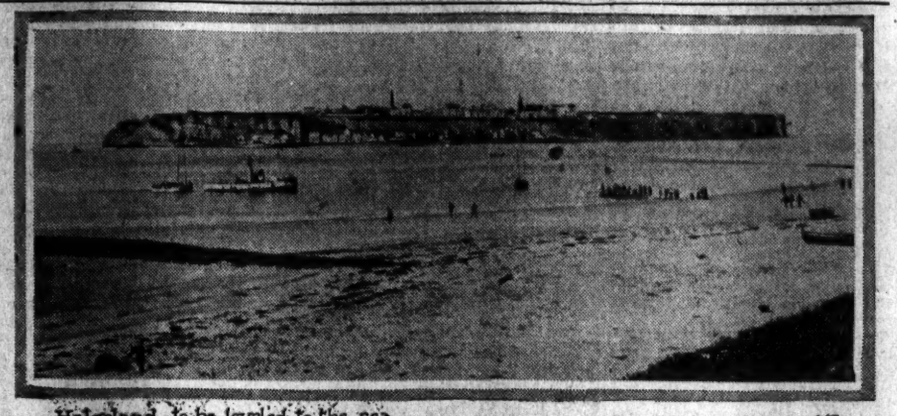
It is great disappointment to us that the Peking Government has unjustly condemned the students but our disappointment in further intensified by the attempt to lay the blame on those who hold responsible places in educational work, which act has caused Messrs. Tsai Yuan-pei, Fu Tsen-hsiang and other worthy men to resign.

Charges Are Made

"Tuan Chi-jui, Hsu Shu-cheng (Little Hsu), Tsao Ju-lin, Lu Tsung-yu, Chang Tsung-hsiang and others have concluded many loans and other agreements with Japan, causing humiliation to the country and

(Continued on Page 8)

German Stronghold, Heligoland, To Be Levelled To The Sea



Helgoland to be leveled to the sea.

It has been decided by the Peace Council at Paris that the German sea stronghold. Heligoland, shall be dismantled and, as far as possible, be destroyed, according to a recent report from Paris. Heligoland was the Gibraltar of the North Sea. It was the stronghold and headquarters naval base of the German fleet during the world war. It was owned by Great Britain from 1807 to 1890, when it was acquired by Germany in exchange for other land. The island was fortified by the Germans and controlled the entrance to the most important German ports of entry.

GERMANS INSIST ALLIES MODERATE TERMS OF TREATY

Cabinet Announces That It Cannot Be Signed In Present Form

MORE TIME ASKED

Teuton Delegates Seeking Discussion On Various Opposed Points

MEET AUSTRIANS

Italians Optimistic For Speedy Adjustment Of Fiume Question

(French Wireless To Reuter)

Paris, May 26.—(Via Koukaza).—Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau has forwarded to the Conference another reply concerning the question of reparations.

St. Germain, May 26.—(Via Koukaza).—Dr. Renner, the Austrian Chancellor, has addressed a letter to M. Clemenceau dealing with the question of the opening of peace negotiations.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 21, (delayed).—The German Cabinet has authorised the announcement that Germany will not sign the Peace terms in their present form because it will mean economic destruction, political dishonor and moral degradation.

The Germans have requested an extension of time.

Ask Fixed Indemnity

London, May 20.—The Berlin correspondent of Le Temps states that the German counter-proposals include a demand for a fixed figure for indemnities, contending that it is impossible to draw up a budget to impose taxes without knowing exactly what they have to pay.

More Time Is Sought

Varsailles, May 21.—Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau has requested a prolongation of the time limit in order to enable the German Delagation to complete further notes dealing with the territorial question, with the East, Alsace-Lorraine, the occupied regions, the carrying out of Germany's reparation obligations, the question of labor legislation, the treatment of German private property in enemy countries and also the observations of the German Government on the peace terms.

Signing Is Delayed

Paris, May 21.—It is expected that the Allies will take a week to study the German counter-proposals. Thus, if the Germans are allowed three to four days to examine the definitive text, the signature of the Treaty of Peace may be expected about June 10.

Terms With Bulgaria

Paris, May 18.—The signature of the Peace terms with Germany and Austria will probably end the work of the peace plenipotentiaries in Paris.

The Peace terms with Bulgaria are to be settled at Salonika.

The relief of the British garrisons in Syria by French troops is now under discussion.

Credentials Are Exchanged With Austrian Delegates

Paris, May 18.—The exchange of credentials between the Allies and Austrians will take place on Monday at St. Germain en Laye, M. Jules Cambon presiding. Baron Matsui will represent Japan.

Italy Is Optimistic

Paris, May 18.—Great optimism prevails in Italian circles concerning the arrangement framed by the Jugo-Slav and Italian experts and whether the solution will be accepted unreservedly by the Council of Four.

No Treaty With Turkey

Paris, May 17.—It is probable that there will be no Treaty with Turkey on the ground that she has ceased to exist, as the State of Asia-Minor will probably be given in part to the Greeks while France and Italy will receive the mandate to administer the remainder. France will have Syria as a zone of influence.

The decision of the Peace Conference on the question of Fiume may be announced today.

French circles are deeply interested in a future satisfactory solution of the Adriatic problem, as the whole of the French people see in Italy the basis of future French policy.

Question Is Raised

Paris, May 19.—After the partition of Turkey had been decided upon, the Council of Four was reminded that India had been promised there would be no humiliation

PERSHING POSTPONES HIS VISIT TO LONDON

Reason Said To Be Uncertainty About Whether Germany Will Sign Treaty

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 20.—The War Office states that, owing to the uncertainty of the German attitude with regard to the Peace terms, and the military situation arising from it, it is impossible for General Pershing to leave France at present and his visit to London has been postponed indefinitely.

Program Was Announced

London, May 19.—The War Office announces that General Pershing, accompanied by several American generals, arrives in London on the 22nd as the guests of the nation. They will be suitably met at Dover and will proceed in a special train to Victoria, where they will be received by a guard of honor and drive through London.

A program has been arranged for the following day.

A full American regiment will march through London on the 24th. His Majesty will take the salute at Buckingham Palace and General Pershing will be at the Palace to watch the troops pass.

French Rail Workers Reject Extreme Policy

Decision Of Ballot Taken Is In Favor Of Revolution By Stages

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, May 18.—By a vote of 136,670 to 108,538 the French railway workers rejected the "all or nothing" policy in industrial strife, deciding in favor of revolution by stages.

PREFERENCE IS TOPIC IN HOUSE OF COMMONS

Chancellor Of Exchequer In Lengthy Speech Combats Liberal Criticism

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 20.—In the House of Commons today, during the second reading of the Finance Bill, Sir Donald MacLean moved the rejection of the bill, objecting to the policy of Preference and the absence of a levy on capital.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a lengthy speech, combated Liberal criticism regarding Imperial Preference. Preference was to inform our whole policy. He mentioned that preference would be given to cases where capital was to be expended in one of the Dominions; and also that the Government decided two years ago that purchases on their behalf, if not made in Great Britain, should be made in the Empire overseas rather than in other countries, and the Government had recently instructed all departments to give effective Preference in Government contracts to the overseas, both as regards offers to tender and price.

Generally Approved

Mr. Chamberlain pointed out that the policy of Preference had been hailed with enthusiasm in the West Indies and was approved by every Dominion. It had obtained friendly recognition by the High Commissioner for Canada, while the people in South Africa were grateful and hopeful, for they saw in it an opportunity for the development of their industries.

Referring to the criticism that the policy "Threw away £3,000,000 for nothing," the Chancellor of the Exchequer asked was it nothing to respond to the desire, wish and hope expressed at every Colonial and Imperial Conference for the last 15 to 20 years by the overseas representatives.

Was it for nothing, he asked, that we should at last to fall into line with the policy first suggested by a Cape Dutchman and then endorsed by men of every race?

The real objection of the Liberals was to the recognition of the fiscal unity of the Empire.

Sees Difficulties

With regard to the demand for a commission of inquiry into a levy on capital, Mr. Chamberlain said that the question presented the greatest difficulties and would cause insecurity and fear at a time when we had to face a floating debt for which we must be the provider.

Mr. J. R. Clynes said that the working-classes were of opinion that the Budget inflicted additional taxation on them and gave the capitalists another £50,000,000 yearly. He ridiculed that Preference could affect our relations with the Dominions. The Government could not reward the men in the Dominions by putting into the pockets of certain traders large sums of money.

The amendment was rejected by 317 votes to 72.

TRANSVAAL EXTENDING ITS ANTI-ASIATIC LAWS

Scope Of Measures Pertaining To Ownership Of Property Is Broadened

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 23.—New South African legislation extends the prohibition against Asiatics owning fixed property to companies in which Asiatics have a controlling interest. The legislation also restricts Asiatics' trading licenses in the Transvaal.

SHANGHAI PUBLICATIONS UNDER FIRE IN PEKING

Steps Taken By Ministry To Suppress Papers Charged With Inciting Disorder

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, May 24.—The Ministry of the Interior has sent a notification to the Ministry of Communications that the Chin Pu, the Chin Hua Tsa Chih, the Min Sheng Tsung Ko, and the Kung Jen Pao Chien Tai Ping, all publications issued in Shanghai, have for the past few months been spreading abroad anarchistic and Bolshevist doctrines that are inimical to the country's internal peace. The Ministry of Communications is, accordingly, requested to refuse the facilities of the mails and telegraphs to these publications and to confiscate all their issues that are sent to the post offices for forwarding.

A similar communication has been addressed by the Ministry of the Interior to the foreign legations, with the request that they take action towards preventing the transmission of the four Shanghai anarchist publications through the foreign mails in this country.

Canada To Entertain The Prince Of Wales

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 20.—The Prince of Wales will visit Canada this year to open the new Parliament Buildings at Ottawa.

French Rentes Strong On Bourse In Paris

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, May 17.—On the Bourse, the tone is strong. French rentes being firm with slight advances. Russian and Turkish stocks and shipping and oil shares are in demand.

Baron Makino Visits Rheims And Verdun

(French Wireless To Reuter)

Paris, May 26.—(Via Koukaza).—Baron Makino has returned from a visit to the devastated areas, notably Rheims and Verdun.

Poles Capture Town And Cross Dneister

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Copenhagen, May 20.—A message from Warsaw states that the Poles have captured Nikolaievsk and forced the crossing of the Dneister, the enemy fleeing precipitately.

TOWN IN NORTH RUSSIA TAKEN FROM BOLSHEVIKI

Further Advance Is Reported To British War Office From Murmansk

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 20.—The War Office announces that a message received from Murmansk dated the 19th states that Povyenets, on the northern extremity of Lake Onega, has been occupied by the Russians.

Before evacuating the town the Bolshevists removed all males over 14 years of age and also all steamers and launches, but as the lake is icebound the vessels cannot be far away.

SOUTH RUSSIAN CAMPAIGN BEING AIDED BY ALLIES

Great Britain Is Equipping Quarter Of Million Men With Arms

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 20.—Reuter's Agency learns that the Allies are rendering General Denikin very valuable assistance in South Russia. Great Britain is completely equipping 250,000 men with arms and guns and the first consignment has already arrived.

Smyrna Is Occupied By Forces Of Allies

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, May 18.—Allied forces have been landed at Smyrna, the French troops occupying the forts and the Hellenic troops being billeted in the principal quarters of the city. The British and Italian contingents occupy certain points in the environs.

BRITAIN'S WAR COSTS RUN TO HUGE TOTAL

Commons Informed That Outlay On March 31 Amounted To £6,700,000,000

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 20.—In the House of Commons today, at question time, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, stated that the net cost of the war to the United Kingdom up to March 31 was about £6,700 millions.

FIREMEN STILL ON DUTY AT LUMBER YARD BLAZE

Details And Fire Boats, With Lines Of Hose Working, Play On Smouldering Stacks

Details were on duty all day and ten lines of hose played on the smouldering piles of lumber at the China Import and Export Lumber Company yard until an early hour this morning. Both fire boats were working yesterday morning, Chief Pett releasing the Customs boat early in the afternoon. The Municipal fire boat was working late last night.

The offices of the Lumber Company are yet unable to determine the exact damage done by the spectacular blaze of Monday night. The figures will probably be known today.

No plans have been announced for a rebuilding of the drying shed although this will probably be done as soon as General Manager C. L. Seitz of the Company returns to Shanghai. The Company will be inconvenienced for a short time as several orders will be delayed.

The fire department did remarkable work at the big blaze and the splendid work of the men was the cause of praise from many sources yesterday. In a shed next to burning stacks of lumber was machinery to be used in a new mill soon to be built. Five lines were stationed before the shed and although a high wind drove the fire at the men on duty, the members of the department stuck to their positions and saved the shed. The machinery is valued at Taels 100,000.

Opposing Commanders Urge Chinese Unity

Circular Telegram Is Issued By Northern And Southern Military Leaders

The Northern and Southern military commanders, for the first time since hostilities opened between the North and the South almost two years ago, jointly issued a circular telegram urging the nation to be united and to present a united front in the diplomatic situation.

They stated that as soon as internal peace is concluded, they would go to the border provinces to guard the country against foreign menace. The commanders included Generals Tan Hao-ming, Lin Shu-mei and Ma Chi of the South and Generals Wu Pei-fu and Feng Yu-hsian of the North.

U.S. Senate Expected To Approve Alliance

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, May 18.—American circles believe that the United States Senate will approve the projected agreement for immediate military aid to France in the event of Germany attacking her.

JAPANESE SAILORS STAB CHINESE POLICEMEN IN EARLY MORNING FIGHT

4 a.m.—Three Chinese policemen were stabbed, two of them seriously, by Japanese sailors after one o'clock this morning on the Yangtszepoo Road. They tried to stop a fight that broke out among some Japanese sailors and the sailors, resenting this, attacked the policemen. The sailors all escaped.

for Islam in the person of the Sultan. Reconsideration of the question is now in view.

Terms For Austria

Paris, May 20.—The Austrian Peace terms will be practically on the same lines as the Germans and it is expected that they will be presented early next week.

The Allied reply to the note from Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau regarding the responsibility for the war and reparations has been handed to him. It draws attention to the impossibility of dissociating responsibility and reparation and therefore, as reparation is admitted, responsibility is involved. It points out that the Germans did not object to the note issued by the American Secretary of State, Mr. Lansing, on November 5 of last year containing an indictment of German aggression, and it emphasises that the German people cannot renounce responsibility for the actions of the former German Government.

Sends Another Note

Paris, May 19.—A ninth note has been sent to the Peace Conference by the German Delegation which deals with the suppression of German religious missions abroad, especially in China.

Eugene Ch'en Answers Argument On Tsingtau

Paris, May 19.—Mr. Eugene Ch'en, who is attached to the Chinese Peace Delegation, declares that China did not voluntarily lease Kiaochow to Germany. The restoration of Kiaochow to China with retention by Japan of the dominating area would be a restoration of the shadow and a retention of the substance. Japan becomes a real figure of conquest disguised as an economic concessionaire.

Chinese Delegate Told To Use Best Discretion

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, May 24.—The Central Government has received a telegram from Chief Delegate Lu Chenghsiang at Paris stating that it may prove impossible for China to sign the Treaty of Peace with reservations in regard to Tsingtau, and asking for instructions in this event. The Foreign Office has replied to Lu instructing him to do what he and his colleagues consider best for China in case they are unable to sign the treaty with reservations as to the Tsingtau clause.

Australian Shipping Tied Up By Strike

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Melbourne, May 27.—The Australian shipping strike continues serious.

Bequest For Church Now Goes To Estate

Taels 50,000 Within Residue When Bishop Can Not Follow Instructions Of Will

A bequest of Taels 50,000, intended by the late Michael Joseph Butler for the erection of a Roman Catholic Church, will fall within the residue and is to dealt with as a part of the personal estate, it was decided by Judge Sir Havilland de Sausmarez in the British Supreme Court yesterday morning. The Right Reverend Bishop Paris, in a letter read in court when the case was called on May 14, proposed building a church about two miles and a quarter from the Butler estate.

The will specified that a church should be erected "in the vicinity" of the Butler property, which is at the Western corner of Woosung and Tiendong Roads. Sir Havilland decided that a lot selected by Bishop Paris could not be said to be in the vicinity of the Butler estate.

In court yesterday a letter was read from Bishop Paris stating that the church authorities were unable to build within the vicinity of the property as defined by the Judge at the previous hearing.

The case is known as "in the matter of the trusts contained in the last will and testament, dated August 27, 1909, of Michael Joseph Butler, deceased." The plaintiff was the Rev. Patrick Kennedy and the defendants were relatives of the late Mary Butler, widow of Michael J. Butler. Mr. W. A. S. Platt appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. G. H. Wright for the defendants.

Costs of the suit will come from the estate, the court decided.

Bolshevist Influence Seen In War Begun By Afghanistan

Intercepted Wireless Messages Tell Of Letters Of Amir To 'President Of Russian Republic'

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Simla, May 24.—Fresh evidence of Bolshevik sympathies with the present regime in Afghanistan is afforded by a striking wireless message transmitted to Moscow by the Bolsheviki at Tashkent on May 20 announcing the receipt of two letters from Kabul dated April 7 and addressed to the President of the Russian Republic.

In one the Amir declared that Russia, by raising the standard of Bolshevism, had earned the gratitude of the whole world and he offered the honored President of the Russian Republic the friendly greeting of his friend Amanulla.

In the other Mahmud Tarzi, the Amir's Commissary for Foreign Affairs, expressed the hope that permanent friendly relations between the Bolsheviki and Afghanistan would now be established.

The cynicism with which Bolshevism is prepared to turn the most sacred material to its own base uses is made evident by another wireless message transmitted almost simultaneously from Tashkent. It emanates from Bravine, who has been entrusted with Bolshevik propaganda in the East, and is addressed to the Eastern Propaganda Bureau.

It asks that Barkatulla, the renegade Indian, whose seditious activities during the war are now notorious, should be pressed to finish his promised pamphlet on "Bolshevism in the Koran" and despatch 100,000 printed copies in Persian, Hindustani and Arabic by special courier.

Wireless Gives Sidelights

The Bolshevik wireless in Russian Turkestan continues to furnish interesting sidelights on the new regime in Afghanistan. On the 22nd the Jutogh station picked up a message eminating apparently from Kushk, on the Russian frontier, addressed to all Eastern stations announcing the remarkable news that "according to official advices from Kabul, Afghanistan is endeavoring to aid the mountain tribes on the frontier with a view to securing an exit on the sea and gaining possession of the port of Karachi.

Reuter's special correspondent at Peshawar wires today:

Afghanistan is passing gradually into the hands of Saleh Mahomed, the Commander-in-chief, who belongs to an old and noble family and was a trusted confidant of the late Amir. Although he finally joined Amanullah, he has been acquitted of complicity or knowledge of the murder of the late Amir Habibullah and this fact is important because, in spite of the Afghan predeliction for violent crime, the Amir's murder and the subsequent execution of men innocent of the crime caused indignation in Afghanistan, even the border Pathans seeming horror-struck.

The adherence of Saleh Mahomed has alone kept Amanullah on the throne. It remains to be seen which of these two planned the invasion of India. Both seem to have been misled regarding the internal situation in India. The Afghan postmaster at Peshawar, who was well educated but ill-balanced and emotional, received exaggerated reports from Indian seditionists of the Punjab riots and told the Amir that the time was opportune.

It is important to note that the members of the peace deputation which recently arrived in Peshawar, although admitting they have no credentials from the Amir, claim that they represent Saleh Mahomed and the Afghan army generally. All say they were ordered to make peace and they themselves are unwilling to return to their own country, whatever happens.

Message From Amir

After the departure of Abdur Rahaman, the late Afghan Envoy, across the frontier, two of his companions, Habibullah and Colonel Ahmad Ali, who were detained at Peshawar pending the arrival of the British Agent from Kabul, produced a firman signed by the Amir, dated the 20th, reading:

"To Habibullah and Ahmad Ali.

"I have been informed by the late Afghan Envoy that the Foreign Secretary of the Government of India discussed with him before his departure the question of the cessation of the war and the opening of the door of peace. I therefore depute and authorise you to go to the battlefield and proceed to the British camp and discuss the terms of peace. If you find ground for a favorable peace, inform me. In any case it is necessary and I authorise you to take these steps."

The delegates were unwilling to explain why they had delayed the production of this firman until Abdur Rahaman's departure. The explanation probably lies in the fact that the firman was intended for their confidential guidance and not for production. The admission of the necessity to discuss terms, though the ground is unfavorable to peace, is hardly the language recognised in credentials and both men will be put across the frontier and informed that there is nothing to add to the written message already handed to the Afghan Envoy.

Simla, May 24.—Reuter's special correspondent at Peshawar reports:

Profound peace is reported on the front.

The Afghans in Kurram have not crossed the Peiwar Kotal.

There are signs of activity in the Mohmand country, where the Mullah Jan Badshah is demonstrating. It is believed that he dare not bring his regulars through the Karappa Pass because if defeated, as he is certain to be by our forces at Shalkadar, the Mohmands will attack him. Jan Badshah is trying to induce the Mohmands to descend into India first, keeping the Afghans in reserve behind, but the former are unwilling to leave the Afghans unwatched.

The Afridis and other tribesmen at Jalallabad, when looting the bazar, came into conflict with some Afghan troops.

Simla, May 25.—Our aeroplanes have successfully bombed the munition factories at Kabul, securing seven hits. A large explosion followed.

A second raid on Jalallabad was effective. Several military buildings were damaged and were seen in flames.

A tribal Lashkar in the Candao Valley was attacked by our aeroplanes and is reported to have scattered northwards.

Party Seeking Peace

Simla, May 23.—Reuter's special correspondent at Peshawar wires today that a party of forty Afghans, including Abdur Rahman Khan, the former Afghan Envoy at Simla, two colonels and other officials of moderate standing arrived in our lines under a flag of truce, claiming the Amir's authority to ask for an armistice. They were sent on to Peshawar. They have no letter from the Amir.

Facts of importance connected with the party and their mission are that Bibi Hazrat, the Amir's mother, whose influence on Afghan politics is well known, motored to Jallalabad last week.

Abdur Rahman is well known to the Indian Government and some members of the Delegation represent the Afghan army, which, according to one theory, controls the Amir. On the other hand it is suspected that some of the party are people making the armistice proposal an excuse for quitting Afghanistan, where their own position is unsafe. Several indeed frankly said that they prefer internment in India to a return to their own country.

All Plans Fail

Meanwhile the military plans of the Afghans have failed everywhere. The Afghan rising in Peshawar city, which was to coincide with the seizure of the Khyber Pass, was stopped in time and the Afghans were driven off from the mouth of the pass. The enemy next hoped to raise the frontier tribes but, with the exception of a few outlaws, no Afridis have responded, although there was a gathering in the Mohmand country supported by few Afghan regulars, but no Lashkar has yet crossed the Karappa Pass. Again, after the defeat of the Jallalabad force at Dakka, the Afghans hoped to make something of the army in Khost under Nadir Khan. This last-named general has been running up and down the Kurram frontier, at one moment being on the Peiwar Kotal, then heard of threatening Tochi and then a report spreads that he is about to lead a force from Ghazni down the Gomil Pass. The fact is Nadir Khan has also failed to raise the tribes and the Afghan regulars will not move into the Khost passes till they are certain they have the tribes with them.

Therefore it is not surprising that the army leaders desire peace.

Abdur Rahman was sent back across the frontier this morning.

Dakka Front Quiet

Simla, May 24.—All is quiet on the Dakka front.

The inhabitants at Ningrahar have realised that if they abstain from hostile action they have nothing to fear from the presence of our troops or our foraging parties and they are collecting supplies in the villages and bringing local produce for sale.

Two airmen who were recently forced to land on the Bazar Valley have reached Landi Kotal safely.

Hostile troops and armed tribesmen recently collecting in the Gandao Valley have been bombed by our aeroplanes.

It is reported that parties of Afridis and other tribesmen arrived in Jellalabad after our aerial bombardment of the fortifications and barracks on the 21st and freely looted the almost deserted city, the Afghan troops having fled panic-stricken. The looters helped themselves liberally to the unprotected army stores.

The Nawab of Dir repeats his congratulations on the British successes and is confident of the Amir's ruin.

The leading Maliks of the important Achakzai tribe in Chaman have assured the government of their loyalty.

Czecho-Slovak Concert

A program of Czecho-Slovak music will be given this evening at the Olympic Theater, giving Shanghai music lovers opportunity to hear two artists who have hitherto not appeared here. The concert will be given by Lieut. Frank Smit, violinist, and Lieut. Lada Kaigl, pianist, both of the Czecho-Slovak forces which have been fighting in Siberia. The entertainment is given under the patronage of M. Wilden, Consul-General for France, and General Lu Yung-hsian, Shanghai Defense Commissioner, and the proceeds will go to the Chinese Red Cross. The program begins at 9:15 o'clock.

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MORE TESTIMONY TAKEN IN SUIT AGAINST COUNCIL

Japanese Witnesses In Court Of Consuls Regarding Disturbances In Hongkew

Two more witnesses for the plaintiff were examined yesterday afternoon before the Court of Consuls in the case for Tls. 15,000 damages brought against the Council by Suye Harayama, widow of the Japanese draper killed during the Hongkew riots last July.

The first witness to be examined by Mr. W. S. Fleming, who appears with Messrs. N. C. Home, T. Kikuchi and T. Murakami for the plaintiff, was Yasumo K. Ito, of F-3 Woosung Road. He testified as to the crowds around the Hongkew Market on the night of July 19 and said that he heard two or three shots fired. Later, coming along Hanbury Road from the Market, on his way home, he saw a Japanese constable rush out near the old fire station. The man had gone scarcely six paces when Chinese constables from the Market rushed out and shot him. The Japanese constable, witness said, was in his night dress and was armed only with a truncheon. Witness said he went to the assistance of the wounded man, whose name was Sawada, and was himself beaten and kicked by the Chinese. He managed to drag the officer to headquarters and he was taken then to hospital where he died.

When Mr. D. McNeill, counsel for the defendants, had concluded his cross-examination the next witness, N. Iijima, 45 Magnolia Terrace, was called. He stated that on the night of July 19, having read and heard of the trouble in the district, he took a riesha from his home to Woosung and Yalu Roads, arriving there about 9:15 p.m. or later. There he met a friend who told him that things were much quieter than on the night previous. He visited several shops and a Japanese hotel on Woosung Road and finally went to the Japanese Club on Bpone Road where a friend told him of a crowd of Chinese civilians and constables at the Market. They talked the matter over and, being Volunteers, decided they should stay at the club until 2 a.m. so as to be able to report to their captain in case of trouble. As they were entering the club they heard shouts and the sound of blows in the direction of the Market and, rushing that way, saw a Japanese being beaten by constables. The man ran toward them, the constables pursuing, and witness and his friend retreated. When the constables turned back, witness said, he met a blood-stained Japanese and took him to a Japanese hospital opposite the club. As he was coming out of the hospital gate he heard shots in the direction of Woosung Road. He looked out and saw the shots fired. They were fired by Chinese constables who aimed down Boone Road toward Chapoo Road. There were over ten constables and he thought they fired one or two shots each. Then the constables split into two parties and came up both side of the street breaking shop windows. The witness told of hiding in the hospital yard until the firing suddenly ceased, when he peered out and saw three European police officers at the corner and heard the Chinese constables running toward the station.

The witness stated that he afterward retired to the Japanese Club and with his friend went out at about 4 a.m. to look for traces of the disturbance. He said that on the left hand side of Boone Road, going toward Woosung Road, he found a pool of blood near an alleyway. Turning on Woosung Road toward Quinsan Road he found on the left side of the road an empty cartridge case and saw his friend pick up another case on the other side of the road. He took the cartridge cases to the Japanese Consulate, he said, and gave them to the police department there. Afterward he received them back and they were produced in court.

Mr. McNeill on cross-examination questioned the witness at length as to the time of his movements and the court also questioned the witness. Mr. Siffert inquired about witness having been warned by Japanese constables to go home earlier in the evening. The witness said he was thus warned three times. Sir Everard Fraser questioned him about the direction in which the rifles were pointed when he saw the firing, the witness indicating that they were fired with the muzzles at a considerable elevation. Mr. Th. Raaschou, the other member of the court, also put several queries.

The hearing was adjourned until 2:30 p.m. next Monday.

Hawker Is Rescued By Danish Vessel

(Continued from Page 1)

many heavy responsibilities of the British fleet.

In conclusion, it warns intending participants that it is utterly impossible for the Government to patrol 2,000 miles of ocean by way of protection.

Measures Of Admiralty

London, May 20.—In the House of Commons today, replying to Mr. MacKenworthy, the Mr. T. J. Macnamara, Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty, specified the destroyers and other smaller vessels stationed southwest of Ireland before Lieutenant Hawker had started. No steps were taken before the announcement that he had started on his flight to deal with the situation, which might have arisen at any time during the past few weeks, but yesterday eleven trawlers were at sea off the west of Ireland and carrying out a sweep for mines southwest of Blacksod Bay.

When the news of the beginning of the flight was received all possible steps were taken on the assumption that Lieutenant Hawker was approaching. Yesterday afternoon all the vessels in the Irish command were ordered to proceed to sea as a precautionary measure. Two destroyers, one sloop, one patrol boat, three paddle vessels and two tugs were subsequently employed in the search. These vessels were still searching off the west coast of Ireland.

Message Was Garbled

Explaining the origin of the report that Lieutenant Hawker had fallen in the sea forty miles off the Irish coast, Mr. Macnamara said that the Admiralty at Queenstown received a wireless from the Castletown wireless station, which received it from a French station, that a Sopwith machine had come down. It was presumed that the French station intercepted in fragmentary form and misconstrued the Admiral's orders to his ships.

General Seely stated that no news of Lieutenant Hawker had been received till 3:40 p.m.

Bridges Atlantic

London, May 21.—The Atlantic has been bridged by wireless in the search for Hawker. No ship saw him. Nine of the swiftest destroyers have joined in the search.

Earlier Reports

London, May 19.—A message from the Admiral at Queenstown sent at 9:45 this evening and received at the Air Ministry says that the Castletown wireless station notifies that the report that Lieut. Hawker had descended at sea is considered unreliable.

The naval headquarters at Queenstown, questioned at 11 p.m. by the Daily Mail correspondent, said that no wireless had been received. Even the very sensitive wireless at Ballybunion had received no message.

The Admiralty in London was still investigating the mystery at midnight on the 19th.

Report 'No News'

London, May 20.—The position this morning regarding Lieut. Hawker and Commander Greeve may be summed up in "No news, and the utmost anxiety."

The series of mesages from Ireland yesterday circumstantially locating Lieut. Hawker at various stages of the journey raised hopes to the highest pitch and when the Admiralty announced late yesterday evening that the machine had descended at sea 40 miles from the mouth of the Shannon, the disappointment that the airmen had just missed their goal was mingled with relief that the airmen were probably safe.

The hope concerning their safety was practically extinguished early this morning when the Admiralty announced that its previous report was unreliable and unofficial messages from Queenstown showed that there had never been a wireless communication received from the aeroplane.

Public interest and anxiety concerning the flight is intense.

The King caused inquiries to be made at the Air Ministry yesterday.

Mrs. Hawker decorated her house at Surbiton and then went to Brooklands in the afternoon and joined the crowd there, hoping that Lieut. Hawker would land there.

Charges Negligence

London, May 19.—In the House of Commons today Sir G. S. Elliott expressed deep disappointment with regard to the negligence of the Government in failing to give Lieut. Hawker proper support and said that the country would not be sparing in condemning the Government's desperate carelessness with regard to the honor of this country and the life of a gallant gentleman.

Mr. J. W. Pratt, in reply, said he did not think the Government was responsible but promised to bring the remarks of Sir George Elliott to the attention of the Government.

Captain Wedgwood Benn asked what steps had been taken to aid Lieut. Hawker in his enterprise and expressed high admiration for the splendid spirit of this gallant airman. There was no reply.

Unsettled Weather In Azores Delaying American Plane

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, May 23.—High winds today prevented the naval seaplane NC—4 from leaving the Azores on the second leg of the Trans-Atlantic flight. The Navy Department this morning received the following message from Admiral Jackson from Ponta Delgada: —NC—4 will not leave today. Seas too rough for start. The weather forecast for the Azores district cabled today to the Navy Department held out the promise that conditions might be favorable tomorrow for the continuation of the flight, as the storm from the southwest was moving towards the northeast.

Report From NC-3

New York, May 19.—The Navy Department reports that the N-C 3 is seven miles North of Punta Delgada and is proceeding to that port under her own power.

London, May 20.—The N. C. 3 started from Horta at 12:40 this afternoon (Greenwich time) and arrived at Ponta Delgada at 3:2 p.m.

New York, May 20.—The N. C. 3 has arrived at Ponta Delgada. The crew is safe. The wings of the aeroplane have been damaged and the N. C. 3 is now definitely out of the trans-Atlantic flight.

Others Plan Start

St. Johns, May 19.—Raynham has ordered another engine for his machine, which he is rebuilding within four weeks. He will use the aerodrome at Mount Pearl instead of Quidividi.

Admiral Kerr says that the preparations on the Handley-Page at Harbor Grace, 27 miles southwest of St. Johns, are two days ahead of schedule.

Captain Alcock's Vicker's machine is expected this week. He is using the Handley-Page aerodrome.

Major Partridge has been instructed to make no further contracts for Colonel Porte's flying boat.

It is expected that a big British airship will shortly attempt the flight from England direct to New York.

Zionist Leader Killed

Paris, May 19.—Though great merit belongs to the Americans in having crossed the Atlantic, one must remember that French aviators have had the largest share in perfecting flying machines.

French Advances Claims

London, May 20.—The Paris correspondent of The Times states that the passenger who perished through the capsizing of a British aeroplane in Boulogne Harbor on the 17th was Mr. Aaronson, the Zionist leader.

Flight From Paris

(French Wireless To Reuter)

Paris, May 26.—(Via Koukaza).—Lieutenant Robert, with a passenger, has made the flight from Villacoubray, near Paris, to Casablanca in Morocco, covering 2,200 kilometers in fifteen hours.

A pilot has made a flight from Issy-les-Moulineaux, near Paris, to Geneva, crossing the Alps at an altitude of 3,000 meters and doing 500 kilometers in two hours fifty-two minutes.

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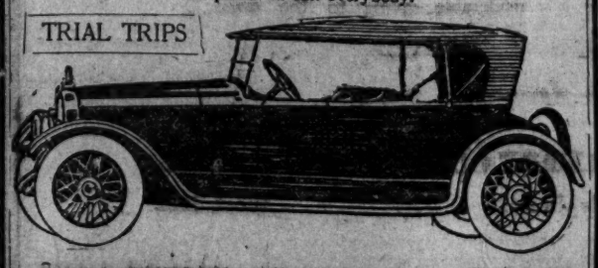

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Siberia Offers Big Problem For Americans, Says Visitor

Emile Scholz, Former Publisher Of New York Post, Touring Orient Gives Impressions

By Frank H. King
(*Special To* THE CHINA PRESS)

Vladivostok, May 12.—"Americans have got to do some clear thinking about Siberia, and not jump at conclusions," says Emile M. Scholz, former publisher of the New York Evening Post, who left here last night for Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai after a week of observation and study of the situation here. Mr. Scholz is on his way around the world. He sold his interest in The Evening Post last summer, and his world tour is to compensate him for the trip he didn't take to France, his commission in the army being approved the day the armistice was signed. He will be in Peking by May 20, after a trip through Korea.

"Aside from the military aspect which is the big problem for Russia right now," said Mr. Scholz, "the economic situation assumes staggering proportions. In the brief time that I have been here I can discern progress. The Americans that I have come in contact with except in a few cases have breadth of vision and fully appreciate the importance of the work to be done.

Graves Has Big Task

"I am particularly impressed with the sound Americanism of General Graves. It does not take one long to appreciate the difficult task on his hands. Here is a country ridden by conflicting political elements and intriguing militarists, all playing for position and all seeking to court outside favor and in particular that of America. Our army is obliged to assume the attitude of interested watchers, with any one of the three or four factions ready to misconstrue any act as one of favor to their opponents. It is a situation to tax the diplomacy of any man.

"The army I believe has kept clear of the political maze with great difficulty. The American officers have impressed me with their keen interest in the problems. Most of them are rapidly acquiring Russian. American headquarters presents the appearance of a well regulated business establishment and the American boys about the city are well behaved with a distinctly neat and disciplined demeanor. Of course most of the rank and file would like to get home but I have found no marked complaining about the stay here."

Mr. Scholz said that he was particularly impressed with the work of the American railroad engineers, who recently took charge of the greater part of the operating work of the Siberian lines.

Rail Men Real Americans

"These railway men seem to be of the real American stuff," he said. "No one will deny that the Siberian railways were of wonderful high-grade construction, and right here at the terminus the aggressive, active, systematic business hand of the American shows in the bringing of order out of chaos. I have yet much to learn about the interior of the country but the fact that trains are running on schedule and equipment is getting in motion speaks for itself. The railway men seem to be having lots of fun out of the task and I guess that Ivan never stepped so fast before in his life. It is surprising how adaptable the Americans are. Instead of throwing some of the cumbersome methods in the discard our boys have hitched up to the cumbersome devises some of our short cuts. And I have seen some things already which lead me to believe that while they have the say in the operation they will not stand for anything but the business like operation we are accustomed to in America."

Some of the other impressions of Vladivostok, as given by the New York publisher, are:

"The drop in roubles is a constant topic of conversation. It feels queer to dine out and have the waiter hand you a check for a couple of hundred roubles for two and find that you have not spent a fortune, but only the price of a good meal in New York. Food here seems plentiful and good. The number of beggars on the streets is distressing. The stores seem to be stocking up on foodstuffs and the prices are reasonable to an American who can convert dollars into roubles at the present rate of thirty-two to one, but fancy the worker who still is paid in roubles at no great increase over what he earned six months ago when the purchasing power of the rouble was twice what it is now.

"I think that there is too much lack of co-ordination here of the various American government agencies. I hope that Washington will get a clear idea of the great need for a clearly outlined policy here and that the government will realise the need for action and the departure from a drifting policy.

Patience Is Needed

"There is so much to be done here in Siberia that I am overwhelmed with amazement at the possibilities for helping the Russians come to their own. I hope that those on the outside will be patient and not forget that they are dealing with a people that never had much chance to show what they can really do, and particularly is this true of the lower classes. Many of the far seeing Americans here sincerely believe that there is much hope in the peasant classes. There is going to be a big problem for the educators of America and elsewhere. The Russian has an earnest desire to get education but he has never been given the chance.

"I do not think that bureaucracy is dead yet. There seem to be a lot of people around here who are of the old type of pre-war office holders and military classes whose sole thought is to live a life of ease and whose greatest problem would be to find an honest occupation if their jobs were taken away from them. This class I have come in contact with, and no Tammany office holder in America ever had a more liberal conception of what holding a government job meant. Hours from ten to two would best cover their notion of what service means. The Americans, and others, who are here trying to redeem Russia work from about eight in the morning until six at night and Sunday too, but the man he is trying to help is on hand from ten to three. I am told on good authority that graft still is rampant and that one of the biggest problems in the railway is to get honesty established as a virtue with employes who are underpaid. The American railway employe does not know how well off he is when it comes to wages.

Japanese Giving Aid

"The spirit among the Japanese that I have met is one of co-operation with the Americans in the desire to do what is possible for the ultimate good of the country, and I think their attitude is one of unselfish interest, politically speaking.

"I have heard much favorable comment from Americans of the genuine unselfish service of such men as Mr. C. H. Smith of the Inter-Allied railway board, and Major Parker, an old American railway man who is in charge of transportation here.

"I have been unable to learn very much about the activities of the American war trade board here, and their work has not made much impression.

"I hope that the rapid changing events will enable some of our Americans to get their attention off of the political phase of the country and to concentrate on the needed measures of commercial and social regeneration that seem to stare you in the face when you strike these shores.

"The quicker that the various actions are harmonised the better it will be for the prospects of a stable government and I do not think that the Cossacks who have kept up a semblance of organisation are any better than they ever have been, and I have no faith in their participation in the affairs of the country that they have terrorised almost to the extent of the Bolsheviki themselves."

Statement Is Issued On Tientsin Incident

Japanese Legation At Peking Says Amends Will Be Made If Excesses Are Proved

(*From Our Own Correspondent*)

Peking, May 24.—With regard to the Tientsin incident of March 11, 12 and 13, officials at the Japanese Legation state that Japan will make all reasonable amends for excesses proved to have been committed by her nationals at that time. The time is not yet ripe, they say, for a public statement as to the present status of the negotiations and the reparation that Japan, for her part, will be prepared to make.

They say further that, notwithstanding the official American army report to the contrary, they are absolutely positive that American soldiers entered the Japanese concession on the night of March 12 and were there as late as between 11 and 12 o'clock; and they admit a clean-cut issue of fact on this point.

New Light Is Thrown On Wuhu Disturbance

Denial Issued That Japanese Store There Was Looted And Wrecked

(*From Our Own Correspondent*)

Peking, May 24.—According to Lu Tiao-yuan, Civil Governor of Anhui, the Japanese news agency report published in the Shuntien Shih Pao of the 21st regarding the wrecking and looting of Marusan's drug store at Wuhu by a Chinese mob is without foundation. Governor Lu has telegraphed to the Peking Government that rumors of the wrecking of this Japanese shop came to him through official channels, that he investigated them, and that he found that Marusan's shop had not been damaged at all.

The same holds true in the case of the Japanese morphia shop in Peking which was reported in the Shuntien Shih Pao and other papers, both Chinese and foreign, to have been smashed by Chinese marauders. Your correspondent visited the shop and found that the lower corner of the front window had been broken with a stone or some similar missile. Barring this no damage was done.

This particular shop was exposed for its morphia selling activities some weeks back and instructed by the Japanese Legation to stop its sale of drugs. Some Chinese coolies who were in the employ of the shop as drug touts took advantage of this opportunity to sell what drugs they had and keep the proceeds instead of turning them over to the proprietor. The latter found this out and had them arrested and sentenced to a term in jail. When they came out they took revenge by smashing a small corner of his front show-window.

HEALTH ESSAY CONTEST PRIZES ARE AWARDED

Mr. John Wu Of Comparative Law School Of Shanghai Wins First Place

The results of the health essay contest conducted by the Joint Council on Public Health Education have been announced. The winners of the college grade are Mr. John Wu of the Comparative Law School of China, Shanghai, writing on "The Relationship between National Health and National Wealth" in English, first, and Mr. Wang Chen of Tsing Hua College, Peking, writing on the same subject in Chinese, second. They receive $20 and $10 repectively.

Of the Middle School grade Mr. Ou Yang-ching of Yuen Yuen School Changsha, won the first prize of $10 and Mr. Tsu Hai-nyoen was awarded second prize of $5. Ou Yang-ching wrote on "Personal Hygiene" in Chinese and Tsu wrote in English on "How to Keep One's Self in Perfect Health." On account of the large number of contestants third, fourth and fifth prizes were awarded respectively to Miss Kwei Ts-liang of St. Mary's Hall, Shanghai, Mr. Tau Koh-thoan of the Anglo-Chinese College in Amoy and Miss Liu Jung-shih of the Bridgeman Memorial School, West Gate, Shanghai.

Among the primary school contestants, Miss Hseng Chen-hsang of Baldwin School for Girls, Nanchang, Kiangsi, won the first prize of $5 and Mr. Chang Chen-hseun of Yi Cheong School, Taihsien, Kiangsu, received $2.50 as second prize winner.

Dr. Robert C. Beebe, Mr. C. C. Nieh and Dr. V. P. Yui acted as judges. Mr. Nieh donated the prizes.

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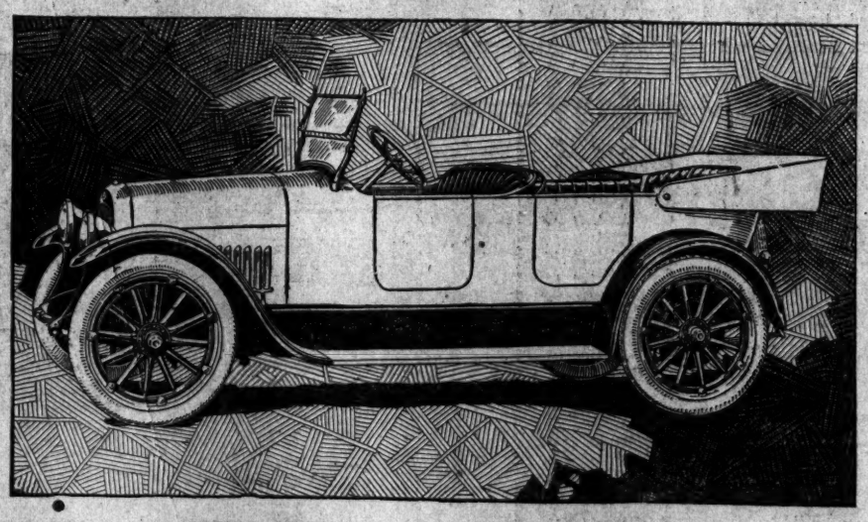

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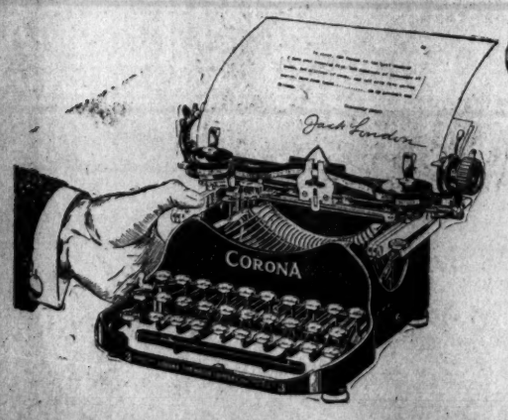

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TWO BASEBALL GAMES CARDED FOR WEEK-END

Shanghai Nine To Play Team From U.S.S. Wilmington Saturday And Sunday

Baseball games are scheduled at the Race Course Saturday and Sunday afternoons. The Shanghai team is to meet the crew from the U.S.S. Wilmington on both days. The locals had a short practice session yesterday afternoon.

More candidates are urged to appear for the practice sessions as the baseball committee is anxious to get the series between the veterans and the griffins started as early as possible. Any man in China three years will be placed in the oldtimer class.

Fans desirous of watching the week-end games from grandstand seats will be asked to show membership tickets. Nearly 200 have been sent out. Those desiring to sign up for this season should get their signatures to the secretary of the club before Saturday.

Baseball

Two games were played in the Public School Baseball League yesterday, the Red Firsts beating the White Firsts 19 to 17 and the Green Seconds winning from the White Seconds by the score of 23 to 16.

The former was by far the more interesting game. At the end of the fifth inning, the White Firsts were winning 17 to 4. But pitcher S. Moosa for the Red Firsts succeeded in shutting out the hard-hitting Whites in the last four innings while his team scored fifteen runs, due to the timely hitting of Captain Schneider, Johanson, and Goldman of the winners. M. Moosa pitched a good game for the losers but there was no holding the Reds down once they got their eyes on the ball.

The score:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total
Red Firsts	2	1	0	0	1	4	4	1	6	19
White Firsts	6	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	17

Batteries:
Reds, S. Moosa, Goldman and Clark.
Whites, M. Moosa and Carlson.

The second game was marked by heavy hitting and loose fielding, the score piling up into the twenties in spite of the fact that only five innings were played. Ratcliffe and Zimmerman were the hard hitters for the Whites while Katz and Kabelitz starred for the Greens.

The score:

	1	2	3	4	5	Total
Green Seconds	6	4	1	10	2	23
White Second	3	12	1	0	0	16

Batteries:
Greens, Katz and Dietrich.
Whites, Zimmerman and Landau.
Umpire: Gelbart.

S.C.C. MEETS TODAY

The annual general meeting of the Shanghai Cricket Club will be held at the pavilion at 5:30 p.m. today.

SEE
"Sporting Life"

Regatta Program Given

Following is the program for Saturday and Sunday of the Shanghai Rowing Club's annual Spring Regatta at Henli:

Saturday

3:20 p.m.—Junior sculls.
4:00 p.m.—Sailing Race.
5:30 p.m.—International Pairs.
6:00 p.m.—Motor Boat Race.

Sunday

10:30 a.m.—Motor Boat Race.
11:00 a.m.—Griffin Fours.
11:30 a.m.—International Fours.
12:00noon—Veterans' Race.
1:30 p.m.—Sailing Race.
2:30 p.m.—Dog Race.
3:00 p.m.—Club Fours.
3:30 p.m.—Sampan Water Polo.
5:00 p.m.—International Eights.
5:30 p.m.—Mixed Fours.
6:00 p.m.—Motor Boat Race.

Entries for the Dog Race should be sent to Mr. E. T. Byrne.

A special train will leave Shanghai North on Saturday at 1:20 p.m., leaving Henli on the return trip at 8:13 p.m. On Sunday a special will leave Shanghai at 9:15 a.m., leaving Henli at 7:16 p.m. By courtesy of the railway authorities arrangements have been made to have sleeping cars stationed at Henli during the regatta and sleeping berths may be obtained by applying to Mr. T. R. Macdonald, honorary secretary of the Rowing Club. Meals will be served on the dining coach.

Dominion Is Winner Of Newmarket Stakes

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 21.—The Newmarket Stakes was ran today with the following result:

Dominion 1
Old Bill 2
Lord Basil 3

Five ran.

Won by five lengths: Two lengths between second and third.

Betting:
8—1 against Dominion.
33—1 against Old Bill.
11—4 on Lord Basil.

LANCASHIRE IS WINNER

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 20.—Cricket: Lancashire beat Derbyshire by ten wickets.

Laura Guerite Company

The Laura Guerite Revue Company will appear for the last two times at the Lyceum Theater tonight and tomorrow night. The Company will present "The Follies" in their farewell performances. New songs will feature the final production.

"Oh Baby," first seen Monday night, was again presented to a good house at the Lyceum last night. Miss Guerite, George Ross and the other members of the Company again scored heavily.

Fukien City Is Scene Of Fierce Fighting

Yungchun Taken And Retaken Three Times By Northern And Southern Troops

(China Press Correspondence)

Hinghwa, Fukien, May 20.—In the fighting between the two factions of Southerners Yungchun has changed hands three times within the past three weeks. The Cantonese troops have withdrawn to Tehwa, leaving Yungchun in the possession of the local troops composed chiefly of bandits. Each time the city has changed hands many shops and houses have been plundered.

The same division that exists in Yungchun also exists if Sienyu County where fighting has now been going on for more than two weeks. The sufferings of the people are intense. Many houses are burned and others plundered. Forced subscriptions to one division of the cause or the other are almost continuous. The stream of refugees from that unhappy region is constantly increasing. Hundreds are taking refuge in this City and the surrounding country. Many others are leaving the country for the Straits Settlements expecting to make their homes there.

Obituary

Mr. John Edward Cooke

Mr. J. E. Cooke of Messrs. Noel, Murray and Co., Ltd., passed away at the General Hospital Monday night, following a considerable period of weak health. Funeral services will take place this evening at 6 o'clock at the Bubbling Well Cemetery. Out of respect to Mr. Cooke, the piece goods auction at Messrs. Noel, Murray and Co., Ltd., has been postponed.

Mr. Cooke was 48 years old and was the eldest son of the late Colonel J. E. Cooke and Mrs. Cooke of Shanghai. He was formerly connected with Messrs. L. Moore and Co., and joined Messrs. Noel, Murray and Co., about ten years ago.

Blue Funnel Sailings

Messrs. Butterfield and Swire announce the future movements of the Blue Funnel lines as follows:

From Glasgow And Liverpool

Expected to arrive

s.s. Idomeneus about .....May 30.
s.s. Talthybius about.....June 1.
s.s. Ningchow about .....June 19.
s.s. Neleus about .....June 19.
s.s. Tydeus about .....June 23.
s.s. Priam about .....June 28.
s.s. Deucalion about .....June 28.
s.s. Teiresias about .....July 3.
s.s. Atreus about .....July 10.

From New York Via Panama

s.s. Eurypylus about .....July 12.
s.s. Jason .....middle of June.
s.s. Oanfa .....middle of June.

For Liverpool

Intended to sail

s.s. Stentor about .....June 5.
s.s. Teucer about .....June 19.
s.s. Tydeus about .....July 17.
s.s. Deucalion about .....July 31.

For London And Antwerp

s.s. Rhesus about .....June 12.
s.s. Jason about .....July 3.
s.s. Idomeneus about .....July 10.
s.s. Neleus about .....July 24.
s.s. Teiresias about .....Aug. 7.

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Empress of Asia	14 June
Empress of Japan	27 June
Empress of Russia	12 July
Monteagle	25 July
Empress of Asia	9 August

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Shanghai.
Tel: Central 181

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PEKING PUBLICATIONS SUPPRESSED BY POLICE

Edition Of Yi Shih Pao Seized And Issuance Of Students' Paper Is Stopped

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, May 24.—The militarists have come out into the open at last. For some days past they have been restive under the publicity given to their activities by the Yi Shih Pao, one of the three big vernacular dailies of Peking and Tientsin, and last evening, when they learned that the Yi Shih Pao would publish today an article taken from the Shanghai Sin Wan Pao of the 21st regarding the meetings of the soldiers of the Fifth Chinese Division in Shantung and the three "blood and iron" resolutions telegraphed by the soldiers' representatives to places all over China, they took their first step in the suppression of publicity.

Acting through the President's office, the Hsu Shu-cheng party caused the commander-in-chief of the metropolitan police to investigate the recent files of the Yi Shih Pao and report. The report went in last evening, and the police were forthwith instructed to suppress today's Yi Shih Pao and arrest the editor. The offices of the Yi Shih Pao were accordingly occupied by the police at midnight last night, and Pang Yun-shao, the editor, was carried off to prison.

Publisher Disappears

C. H. Tu, the publisher and guiding spirit of the Peking edition of the Yi Shih Pao, was not, however, to be found. Within the past ten days he has received 15 or 20 anonymous letters threatening his life unless he ceased to support the activities of the students and give publicity to the plans of the Anfu and military parties. Upon the advice of his friends Mr. Tu therefore left Peking quietly and for places unknown last Wednesday.

The police proclamation for the suppression of the Yi Shih Pao announces that the publication of the Shantung soldiers' meetings amounts to the dissemination of news that is not only untrue, but also a danger to the public peace. If the Yi Shih Pao is allowed to pursue such a course indefinitely and unpunished, the other newspapers of the cities will be encouraged to publish similar harmful misinformation. Hence today's issue of the Yi Shih Pao must be suppressed and the responsible editor arrested and obliged to make an explanation.

Attempts are now being made to get Editor Pang Yun-shao out of prison on bail, and C. C. Liu, the publisher of the Tientsin edition and with C. H. Tu a joint partner in the newspaper, arrived here at noon today to arrange for this and take up with the police the question of starting the paper again tomorrow. It is understood that the Yi Shih Pao will be able to reappear tomorrow or Monday.

Student Paper Suppressed

In connection with the suppression of the Yi Shih Pao comes the closing down yesterday by the police of the Chu Chi, of Seventh of May, a newspaper edited and published by the students of Peking University and devoted to the students' national movement. Two of the editors of this newspaper are now in jail awaiting bail, and the entire plant is in the hands of the police. The Government is likewise attempting to confiscate all copies of the Seventh of May that it can find; and last evening in Central Park the police conducted an organised search and took from their owners such copies of this journal as they could find.

Other students' publications have been nipped in the bud by the police before they ever got started. The students at the Law Normal Schools were planning to issue a paper jointly, but never got farther than writing out their first edition, while the sheet that was to represent the views of the girls' schools could not go to press for the reason that no printing house in the city dared to accept it.

The Kuo Min Kung Pao and the Chen Pao, two newspapers in this city devoted to liberal ideas, were visited by the police last evening, and their proposed issues for today were inspected. About half of their news items were thrown out by the police, who claimed the right to censorship under the 14th article of the statute providing for martial law, and both papers appeared today with half-size issues and blank spaces in these where the censored news should have been.

Students Not Daunted

The students and the organisations that are behind them are disappointed, but not depressed, by the confiscation of their own newspapers and of the Yi Shih Pao. They say that they have started a movement that is too big to be put down by such methods and hint that the military party is playing into their hands, as its present policy of suppression of publicity will merely arouse the anger of the people and throw them into the arms of the students' movement.

In circles close to the Government it is stated that the militarists have adopted a short-sighted policy in alienating the students at a time when they could have gained the sympathies of this body without difficulty. The students have been discontented with the Government ever since May 4, and a Tuan Cabinet would have had their whole-hearted support provided it obtained the unconditional return of Tsingtau from Japan. The students had gone off the main path for a while and could have been induced to follow the militarists. Now all possibility of such an event was ended.

AMERICAN GIRLS ACHIEVE VAST WORK IN SIBERIA

One Of Biggest Establishments Of Red Cross There Outcome Of Their Efforts

Novonicolaievsk, Siberia, May 16.—Two young American women, by dint of sheer pluck and Yankee grit, have succeeded in building up one of the biggest and most successful pieces of work for the American Red Cross that has yet been accomplished in Siberia Alone, and practically unaided in the executive work except for the kindly help of the American Consul, they took up the problem of refugee relief work in this city and in the space of five months, have built up a machine for organised relief that is daily handling nearly 10,000 persons.

Miss Gertrude Heywood and Miss Alice Cary, both of Tokio, Japan, who accomplished this no small feat, came to Novonicolaievsk in the middle of January, commissioned by the American Red Cross to start relief work for the thousands of refugees who fled to this city before the horrors of the Bolsheviki. Since that time they have investigated and rendered aid to 1,700 families, started a sewing room which provides work for 115 women, opened a distribution office where warm clothing and milk are given out to the ragged and hungry and have taken over the running of a *priute* or orphan asylum caring for 40 of the Petrograd orphans.

In addition they have started a typhus hospital of 300 beds, and opened a dispensary that is trying to cope with the many other diseases that assail the unhappy refugees.

The opening of this hospital was, of course, one of their biggest undertakings. All through the winter they had tried to provide beds and medical treatment for refugees stricken with typhus, their records showing as many as a thousand cases a month. These were but inadequately handled by the city hospitals which were already filled to overflowing with typhus, the patients huddled together in rows on the floor, even in the halls and aisle ways.

Col. R. B. Teusler, head of the American Red Cross in Siberia, made the request to Miss Heywood that she make the attempt to start an American Red Cross Hospital for the refugees in Novonicolaievsk. Though somewhat appalled at the size of the task, she immediately took hold of it—with such success that the hospital was open and going at the end of two weeks. Of course, there was a sad lack of equipment at first, but all this was rushed through from Vladivostok by the American Red Cross headquarters there. Since then the hospital, which opened in April, has run filled to capacity. With the wane of typhus, it is prepared to handle scurvy, cholera and the other summer epidemics.

In addition to swinging all these big jobs, Miss Heywood and Miss Cary, later assisted by Miss Laura Chase, also of Tokio, have tramped the city and countryside, investigating and giving personal attention to desperate cases of suffering amongst the refugees. Twenty such cases they keep provided with wood and food. A hundred others in the *prescienchesky punkt*, or immigration station, they care for and assist in constructive ways.

As in all Red Cross work in Siberia, this trio has encountered almost insurmountable obstacles in the way of lack of supplies, transportation difficulties and so on. There is, moreover, lack of aid due to the chaos of official affairs, and indifference on the part of the refugees themselves when they personally are not concerned.

In spite of all this, the Tokio girls—as they are known in the Red Cross—have completed practically all the constructive work of the Novonicolaievsk branch and produced a smoothly running machine that can easily be carried on by other Red Cross workers when their term of work is finished.

News Brevities

The Military Cross has been awarded Lieutenant F. W. Poate of the Motor Machine Gun Corps. Lieutenant Poate was formerly with Messrs. Mackenzie and Co.

• • •

The annual rifle meeting of the Shanghai Scottish, S.V.C., will be held June 8. Entries for the meeting will close Saturday.

• • •

The distance advanced by the Italian forces fighting the Bolsheviki in Saberia, reported yesterday through courtesy of the Italian Consul-General, was seventy versts in two days, instead of twenty versts. The mistake was caused by an error in translation.

• • •

The exchange banks which are members of the Shanghai Foreign Exchange Bankers' Association will be closed for the transaction of public business on Monday, June 2, on account of the Chinese Dragon Boat Festival.

• • •

Because of the death of the daughter of Magistrate Nieh there was no hearing of civil cases in the Mixed Court yesterday morning.

• • •

The case of the Tuchun and Civil Governor of Kiangsu against a number of prominent Shanghai Chinese was called yesterday afternoon in the Mixed Court and was adjourned upon the application of Mr. R. T. Bryan, counsel for the principal defendant. The case was originally set for today, but was called because certain counsel were engaged this afternoon. It was found yesterday, however, that Mr. W. S. Fleming, counsel for four of the defendants, was engaged in the Court of Consuls and the witnesses subpoenaed by the defense failed to appear, as they were ordered to appear today. The Court adjourned the case and intimated that several consecutive afternoons will be set down for hearings in the near future.

• • •

Woo Ching-chong, compradore of the former German chemists' firm Voekel and Schroeder, who is charged in the Mixed Court with embezzlement, was again remanded upon the request of the Netherlands Consul.

• • •

A Chinese chauffeur was fined $20 yesterday in the Mixed Court for reckless driving and exceeding the speed limit. The accused made a sharp turn on the corner of Tibet and Nanking Roads and hit the car of Mr. Hagen, which was badly damaged, according to the prosecution.

• • •

Chang Shao-liang, a Chinese convicted recently by the Mixed Court for attempting to extort money from the Tien Chuan Theater, Nanking and Hupeh Roads, was executed yesterday afternoon at the Lunghua Drill Compound by order of General Lu Yung-hsiang, the local Defense Commissioner.

• • •

Mr. Wu Hsin-yuan, chief secretary of the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, will be in charge of the local Foreign Bureau during the absence of Mr. Yang Tcheng, the Commissioner who left for Peking Monday night.

• • •

A chimney fire at the Mang Yuin Hotel, corner of Hupeh and Hankow Roads, did little damage last night. The alarm was sounded at 10:37 o'clock.

• • •

The Butterfield and Swire steamer Foochow will leave today for Tientsin and Newchwang. The skipper of the Foochow is Captain Clifford R. Mecham, who was in command of a British transport in Mesopotamia and also in Salonika.

Today's Band Program

The following program will be played by the Band in the Public Garden today, weather permitting, beginning at 5:30 p.m.:

1. March—Slippery Hawk ..... Losey.
2. Overture—Yolva ..... Reissiger.
3. Waltz—Souvious Tai ... Waldteufel.
4. Selection—Cox and Box ...Sullivan.
5. (a) Waltz—Revel of The Roses Reife.
   (b) One Step—Sweet Little Buttercup ..... Paley.
6. Selection—Spanish Folk Songs. Relle.

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China Political Notes From Chinese Press

Two students of the Government University of Peking were arrested Monday morning at the Peking station of the Peking-Mukden Line for having in their possession two bombs. They had arrived at the Capital from Tientsin and their suspicious manner lead to a search by the military police which resulted in the discovery of the explosives.

In view of the suspension of peace negotiations, General Tsao K'un has ordered 800 railway cars of the Peking-Hankow Railway to be held by him in preparation for eventualities.

The Ministry of Education has ordered the various schools in Peking to stop their strike allowing them three days within which to resume their class work.

The Cabinet has withdrawn the Tsingtau bill from Parliament and has included with it the telegrams from the Chinese ministers abroad, advocating the signing of the treaty. It will again send it to Parliament for discussion.

The Diplomatic Corps has notified the Government not to mint any more copper coins of light weight and inferior quality and put them into circulation to the detriment of foreign merchants.

The Ministry of Communications has adopted certain designs for railway flags which are ordered to be used by all railways.

Advices from the frontier state that there is a report that Prince Su of the late Ching Dynasty is going from Port Arthur to Russia to attend a conference with General Semenoff. The Government has asked Grand Secretary Shih Sho to prevent him from doing so.

Give Russian Program At The Carlton Today

Mr. Dent To Play At Meeting Of Woman's Club Music Section

A program of Russian music will be given at 5 p.m. today at the Carlton by the Music Department of the American Woman's Club, the occasion being the last meeting of the Department for the season. Mrs. G. F. Ashley will read a paper on the history of Russian music and Mr. R. V. Dent will play ten concert pieces, including works of Scriabine, Liadoff, Glasouev, Rachminoff, Tchaikowsky and other composers. Moutrie's have furnished Mr. Dent with a special piano for the afternoon.

Peking Is Unmoved By Growing Storm

(Continued from Page 1)

loss of our national rights. They have also endeavored to profit themselves by means of foreign assistance. Their treacherous deeds are publicly known to both Chinese and foreign peoples. It is the unanimous wish of the people of the whole country some day to lay their hands on these traitors.

"The Government, however, resorts to every means to protect those who are hated by the people and destroys without a single exception those the peoples love.

"Furthermore orders and instructions have repeatedly been given with the view of severely punishing the students, who are shorn of their freedom of meeting, speech and publication, and lawful right of every citizen of the Republic.

"The Government has thus shown its unwillingness to heed the awakening of the citizens or that the country should make the slightest progress. Patriots are condemned and punished while traitors are praised for their suppositious merits. Where can we find justice and unbiased conscience?

"For several years China has been carrying on an internal war. The people say 'This must stop' but the Government refuses to solve the problem fundamentally by wiping out the influence of the militarists and thus establishing permanant peace but seeks to evade popular criticism by taking shelter under minor and unimportant side issues. How could the country exist with such confusion confronting us? All these are actual facts which cause us to shudder at the thought of their dire possibilities.

Fails To Satisfy The People

"Having been invested with power by the people it is the duty of the Government to carry on the Administration in accordance with the wish of the people. What crime have the people committed that they should be dragged into slavery by the officials who have absolutely disregarded the people and indulged in their selfish enterprises? Listen, therefore, fellow citizens, listen!

"In a republican country the people are sovereign. It is on the shoulders of the people that the responsibilities of the State rest. The situation is critical. Our powerful neighbor is ready to pounce down on us. Even those countries which have been very friendly to us look on us with indignation and derision. Our internal administration is in such a chaotic condition that even were we apathetic others would feel the necessity of action. Our death is near at hand. It is no time for us to be indifferent to our fate. Procrastination and the love for a reputation for modesty will only hasten our destruction.

Fight If Necessary

"The relations between the Government and the people can be likened to that between brothers. If the fault of a brother threatens to endanger the whole family then it is the duty of the other brothers to open up his mind. If suasion should fail to have effect, he should not hesitate to use force if necessary. Why? Because when pain affects the body it is no time to consider niceties of feeling.

"We seek education because we wish to offer our services to the country. If we know the dangers to be near and that time will not wait for us, it would be contrary to the spirit of modern education, and we should have abused the educational privileges given to us by the State, were we to say 'I will wait until I graduate to offer to the country my best services.'

"Fortunately we have been educated and well taught. We avow that we will not shirk our responsibility. Beginning from May 26 we shall all stop attending classes so that the people of the whole country may be aroused to demand the punishment of the traitors. This is our one and only aim.

"When the government is cleansed the foundation of the country will become firm and solid. On this turns therefore the future of our country. It is our voluntary and free wish to reach our goal even if it take our greatest sacrifices to do it.

"Our hope is therefore that the Government will wake up and adopt a new policy and that our brethren throughout the country will each stir his spirit and lend a hand in averting the national danger. The future of China depends upon this, small as we are, we offer to be the heralds but we pray that others will follow us and place their strength and energy in the common cause.—(Signed) Student Association of Shanghai. May 26 of the 8th year of the Republic of China."

Students Are Released

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, May 24.—The Ministry of Education has received a telegram from Chiang Yung, Chinese commissioner of education in Tokio, to the effect that the seven students who were arrested by the Tokio police in connection with the Chinese students' demonstrations of May 7 were set free on the 21st.

Efforts Of Peking Students Are Being Steadily Extended

Peking, May 24.—The Peking students are steadily extending their boycott and lecturing campaign and have today circulated a leaflet containing a "white list" of Chinese manufacturers. This list includes manufacturers of piece goods, household requisites and toilet articles and includes the names of some twenty Chinese concerns. Both the retailers and the consumers are urged to buy directly from the manufacturers whose names are set forth in the leaflet and to either shelve or refrain from purchasing Japanese goods of any kind.

The students' council points out that the boycott is gaining in effectiveness from day to day. Its growth has been slow but steady, and it has already lasted longer in the North than the boycott as a result of the Twenty-one Demands in 1915. This latter boycott, they say, started with a rush and was effective while it lasted; but it died here in ten days.

The students are extending the lecturing feature of their campaign to the main railway lines between here and Hankow and Shanhaikwan. A delegation of four lecturers left Peking for Changsintien, a town some twenty miles down the Kinhan Line, this morning and will spend two days there in lecturing and giving out pamphlets to the people. On Monday this same group will proceed to Paotingfu on a similar errand.

Other students have been selected to travel over the Peking-Mukden Line as far as Shanhaikwan and deliver lectures in the trains and at the towns along the railway. They will carry on this campaign as long as their funds hold out, and they state that they are at present getting enough subscriptions to enable them to continue their work indefinitely.

There has been a rumor here that the students would return to their classes on Monday as a result of the recent interview between the Premier and the Association of Peking Teachers, but the representatives of the student body have informed your correspondent that this report is without foundation. They say that deeds, not promises, are required if the popular movement that they have started is to be stopped.

TSINANFU STUDENTS STRIKE

(China Press Correspondence)

Tsinanfu, May 24.—All the schools of Tsinan have had to suspend classes and the agitation to place an effective boycott on all Japanese goods in Shantung and Tsinan has become the active issue of all Tsinan. The city has been divided into districts, and each district has been thoroughly canvassed, and exorted by the student demagogues. The students of twenty-one higher and middle schools of Tsinan have dropped classes to agitate. Posters and printed matter has been produced in tremendous quantities, and literature for distribution placed to the extent of hundreds of copies in the hands of each agitator. It is hoped this week to have Tsinan proper completely under the sway of the boycott movement. Beginning next week all of west Shantung will be visited by student delegations; every town will be visited by a group of agitators, according to the prearranged plan.

Much flavor is added to the activities in Tsinan, from the fact that much of the street preaching and propaganda is done under the very eyes of the Japanese, and much of it in the neighborhood of the Japanese colony. Up to the present no serious conflicts have resulted, and the students have been orderly. The Japanese are confident the conflagration will soon subside.

The students of Shantung University at one of their recent meetings decided to refrain from using the Japanese railway; this will mean that a large number of them whose homes are along the line of the railway will make long trips overland. News agencies refuse to deliver Japanese newspapers. All Shantung has decided that their very existence will depend on the present crisis.

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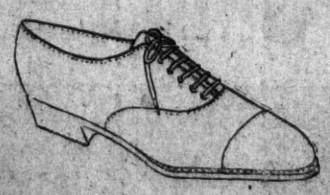

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(Second Section)

THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

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SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1919

Consolato Generale d'Italia Shanghai

NOTICE is hereby given that Chev. G. D. Musso has today been appointed Receiver of the late Austrian Lloyd S. S. N. Co., now an Italian Concern known as "Lloyd Triestino."

J. DE ROSSI,
Consul-General for Italy.
Shanghai, 21st May, 1919.
23713

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Attendance by arrangement in the afternoon.

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(Formerly Assistant at the Surgical University Clinic of Berlin)
Specialist in veneral diseases.
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Consultation Hours: 2-4 p.m.
Telephone: No. C. 3844.

Municipal Notification
No. 2602.

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Price of Issue until further notice 95 per cent.

Under the authority of Resolution V passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers on April 9, 1919, the Council hereby invites applications for debentures in the 7 per cent Loan of 1919.

The debentures in this issue will bear interest from the date of purchase at the rate of 7 per cent per annum payable on June 30 and December 31 in each year.

They will be issued at 95 per cent until further notice and will be redeemed on December 31, 1929.

The scrip will be issued in denominations of Tls. 1,000, Tls. 500 and Tls. 100 to suit the convenience of applicants.

Application forms can be obtained from the Treasurer, Finance Department, 24B Kiangse Road, to whom all enquiries should be addressed.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.
Council Room,
Shanghai, April 12, 1919.
22864

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SHANGHAI ROWING CLUB
Spring Regatta at Henli
31st May and 1st June, 1919

Programme

SATURDAY

Junior Sculls	3.30 p.m.
Sailing Race	4.00 p.m.
International Pairs	5.30 p.m.
Motor Boat Race	6.00 p.m.

SUNDAY

Motor Boat Race	10.30 a.m.
Griffin Fours	11.00 a.m.
International Fours	11.30 a.m.
Veterans Race	12.00noon
Sailing Race	1.30 p.m.
Dog Race	2.30 p.m.
Club Fours	3.00 p.m.
Sampan Water Polo	3.30 p.m.
International Eights	5.00 p.m.
Mixed Fours	5.30 p.m.
Motor Boat Race	6.00 p.m.

TRAIN SERVICE
Shanghai Local Time

SATURDAY

Special leave Shanghai	1.20 p.m.
arrive Henli	2.29 p.m.
Special leave Henli	8.13 p.m.
arrive Shanghai	9.16 p.m.

SUNDAY

Special leave Shanghai	9.15 a.m.
arrive Henli	10.18 a.m.
Special leave Henli	7.15 p.m.
arrive Shanghai	8.18 p.m.

MONDAY

Leave Henli	2.15 p.m.
arrive Shanghai	3.20 p.m.
Leave Henli	6.53 p.m.
arrive Shanghai	8.00 p.m.

FARES
Return Fares $3.00

Competitors may obtain their tickets (special fares) from the Club's Shroff, who will be at the Shanghai Station half an hour before the departure of the trains.

General Arrangements

By the courtesy of the Railway Authorities arrangements have been made to have sleeping cars stationed at Henli during the Regatta.

Sleeping Berths may be reserved on application to the undersigned.

Meals will be served on dining coach on railway siding.

By order of the Committee,
T. R. MACDONALD,
Hon. Secretary.
2376

Shanghai Rowing Club
Spring Regatta at Henli
31st May and 1st June, 1919.

DOG RACE.

Entries for the above Race should be sent to Mr. E. T. Byrne.

By order of the Committee,
T. R. MACDONALD,
Hon. Secretary.
23761

Shanghai Foreign Exchange Bankers' Association

The Exchange Banks which are members of the above Association, will be closed for the transaction of Public Business on Monday, the 2nd June, on account of Chinese Dragon Boat Festival.
23759

Shanghai Cricket Club

The Annual General Meeting will be held in the Club Pavilion this afternoon, 28th May, at 5.30 sharp.

Members willing to serve on either the General or Balloting Committees should send in their names to the undersigned not later than 24th inst.

By Order of the Committee
C. D. FIELD,
Secretary.
23668

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SHANGHAI
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21866

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Tel. North 2768

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23747 M. 28.

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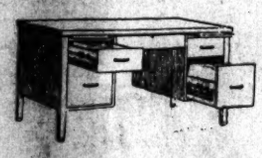

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22173

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POSITION WANTED by a young energetic Chinese with thorough knowledge of general export work, especially handmade laces and hair-nets. Apply to Box 240, THE CHINA PRESS.
23745 M. 29.

WANTED, situation by Japanese lady doctor as nurse or assistant in hospital or privately. Taiyo-Kwan, No. 46 Boone Road, Miss. M. Nakamura.
23742 M. 28

WANTED by a lady, situation as general office assistant, or in some other capacity. Slight knowledge of typewriting. Apply to Box 228, THE CHINA PRESS.
23727 M.28

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED, in central district, furnished flat (on first floor if no elevator). Apply to Box 248, THE CHINA PRESS.
23758 M. 30

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 16

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

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BEN BUILDING.
23708

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22256

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23740 J. 8.

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23744 M. 29.

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23751 M. 28

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23593

TO LET, at very moderate rates, two unfurnished nice and airy rooms, with separate kitchen, bath and servants' room, in a quiet Slavic family. Apply to No. 416 Avenue Joffre.
22717 M.28

TO LET, with board, large comfortably furnished room in select neighbourhood. All modern comforts provided, telephone, tennis court, garage, stabling, hot and cold water. Apply to Box 203, THE CHINA PRESS.

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED to rent, by married couple, small house, furnished or unfurnished, with bath, kitchen and garden. Apply to Box 247, THE CHINA PRESS.
23756 M. 30

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, by an import and export firm, experienced European or American to superintend shipping department. Must be thoroughly conversant with China Custom methods, clearing and shipping of merchandise, care and supervision of stored cargo and all matters entering into the handling of incoming and outgoing cargoes. Apply to Box 241, THE CHINA PRESS.
23748 M. 28.

WANTED, reliable export assistant (Eurasian). Must have had previous experience and be well versed in invoicing, cabling and correspondence. Good salary to right man. Immediate vacancy. Please apply, stating full particulars and references, to Box No. 234, THE CHINA PRESS.
23731 M.28

WANTED, foreign lady to act as private secretary. Must be expert stenographer, thoroughly experienced and able to take charge of mailing department. Apply, stating nationality, age, references, and salary desired, to Box 233, THE CHINA PRESS.
23730 M.28

WANTED competent male stenotypist, who has knowledge of office work and willing to go to Kiukiang. Reply to Box 229, THE CHINA PRESS.
23729 M.28

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From June 1st,
TWO AND THREE ROOM FLATS AND ONE SINGLE ROOM.
Apply to
BEN BUILDING,
25 Avenue Edouard VII.
23712

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SUMMER, 1919
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Apply Secretary,
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TO LET, furnished house, four small rooms, good attic, kitchen, etc. Occupation now. Reply to Box 249, THE CHINA PRESS.
23760 M. 30

FOR RENT, five-roomed furnished house, Western district. Party returning to America immediately, will rent until March 1st, 1920. Rent, including taxes and telephone, Tls. 80.00. Apply to Box 250, THE CHINA PRESS.
23763 M. 30

TO LET, No. 49 Bubbling Well Road, six-roomed detached house. Apply 10 Yangtszepoo Road. Telephone East 24.
22764 J. 3

TO LET at Mokanshan, fine villa, best situation, rent Tls. 300 for season. Apply to Box 217, THE CHINA PRESS.
23699 M.28

TO LET, from June 1st, modern detached residence in fine locality, five rooms. Garden. Tls. 100 per month. 197 Bis Avenue due Roi Albert. China Realty Co., Ltd.
23494

TO LET, 20 Yates Road, detached eight-roomed residence, tennis, garage, stabling. Apply premises or J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.
22386

TO LET, 44 Sinza Road, excellent residence of four large and three small rooms. Apply premises or J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.
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TO LET, 450-E Avenue Joffre, residence of six rooms. Modern improvements. Apply premises or J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.
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23733 M. 29.

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23749 J. 1.

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23753 J. 1.

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Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Sciete Generale pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Milan: Credito Italiano.

FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:

Bombay	Hailar	Nicolayewsk
Chanchun (Kwan-chendze)	Hankow	O/Amur
	Harbin	Peking
	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Manchouli	Tientsin
Dairen	Newchwang	Vladivostock
(Dalny)		Yokohama

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZLERSKI,
G. CARRERE.
Managers for Asia.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital $1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 391,347.41

Head Office: Shanghai
Peking and Kiangse Roads.
Tels: Managers' Office: Central 2650
General Office: Central 2613 & 2614

Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
London, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka.
Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, Sterling and Yen according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Deposits at Call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.

Credit granted on approved securities.

Savings Accounts—4% per annum.

Every description of banking business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent.

SHEN CHU HSU, Manager.
SHU CHIN MIN, Sub-Manager.
C. C. YANG, Sub-Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital .. $60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital $12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund $1,298,552.60
Special Reserve Fund $1,898,933.68

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kalfong	Hankow
Changchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dairy	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtau	Yangchow	Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Shanghai, 15th February, 1919.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $1000, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4 % per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

行 業 華 中 Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917.)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1918.
Head Offices: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital $2,000,000
Paid-Up Capital $1,020,000

Managing Director:
SUN TAO SAN.
Deputy Managing Director:
NIEH CHI-WEI.

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities:

Tientsin	Chinkiang
Shanghai	Soochow
Peking	Wusieh
Hankow	Hangchow
Nanking	Ningpo
Yangchow	Shaohsing
Hsuchow	Canton
Pengpu	Hongkong
Changchun	Changteh
Antung	Chengchow
Kiukiang	
Tsinkiangpu	

Agencies and Correspondents in foreign countries:
London: International Banking Corporation.
New York: International Banking Corporation.
San Francisco: International Banking Corporation.
Boston: American Express Company.
Tokio: Bank of Chosen.
Kobe: Bank of Chosen.
Osaka: Bank of Chosen.
Yokohama: Bank of Taiwan.
And also other principal cities in foreign countries.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
S.441 Ningpo Road.
Tel. Central 1929 Managers' Office.
Tel. Central 2613 General Office.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager.
E. D. ZAH, Sub-Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
55 Wall Street, New York.

Capital and Surplus ...U.S. $6,500,000
Undivided Profits .U.S. $2,563,000.00

H. T. S. Green,
President & General Manager.
London Office:
38 Bishopsgate, E. C.
San Francisco Office:
232 Montgomery Street.

Far Eastern Branches
China: Shanghai, Peking Tientsin, Hankow, Hongkong, Canton.
Japan: Yokohama, Kobe.
Philippines: Manila, Cebu.
India: Bombay, Calcutta.
Straits Settlements: Singapore.
Dutch East Indies: Batavia, Soerabaya.
West Indian and Central American Branches:
Republic of Panama: Panama, Colon
Republic of Colombia: Medellin.
Dominican Republic: Santo Domingo, San Pedro de Macoris.
Santiago, Puerto Plata.

In addition to our own Branches, by reason of our close affiliation with *The National City Bank of New York* we are able to offer the facilities of its branches at Bahai, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Genoa, Havana, Montevideo, Moscow, Petrograd, Rio de Janeiro, San Juan, P. R., Santiago de Cuba, Santos, Sao Paulo Valparaiso, Vladivostock.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits taken on rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.
1a, Kiukiang Road.

THE BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

Incorporated 1912.

Capital (fully paid)	H.$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	H.$ 400,000.00
Investment reserve fund	H.$ 40,000.00

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Canton	Bangkok	San Francisco
Batavia	Bombay	Colombo
New York	Manila	Samarang
London	Singapore	Calcutta
Honolulu	Rangoon	Yokohama
Sourabaya	Canada, etc.	

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidental Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.
Agencies abroad: Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road.
Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager,
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed .. Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up .... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 25,000,000

London Bankers:
The London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Batavia	Los Angeles	Seattle
Bombay	London	Shanghai
Buenos Ayres	Lyons	Shimonoseki
Calcutta	Manila	Singapore
Changchun	Mukden	Sourabaya
Dalny	Nagasaki	Sydney
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tokio
Hongkong	Osaka	Tsinanfu
Honolulu	Peking	Tsingtau
Kaiyuen	Rangoon	Valdivostock
Kobe	S. Francisco	

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
one-third of the Capital, i. e., Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthellot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotta.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Haiphong and Yunanfou

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generalle pour Favoriser le Development du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.
In London: London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd.
London City & Midland Bank Ltd.
In New-York: Redmond & Co.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana Credito Italiano

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts
Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local Currency and fixed deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local Currency.

G. LION, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital £1,500,000
Paid up Capital 750,000
Reserve Fund 700,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.
EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 % per annum and an Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH Manager
26 The Bund.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, NINGPO ROAD

Capital (Paid-up) $600,000.00
Reserve Fund ..... $ 15,000.00
Deposits (Dec., 1918).. $3,400,000.00

Accounts carried in dollars, taels or foreign currencies.

Banking by Mail.

Credit granted on approved securities.

Drafts, both domestic and foreign, purchased or sold.

Exchange of dollars, taels and foreign currencies.

Pocket Savings Bank for saving small coins.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES for rent.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital—
Guilders 70,000,000 (about £5,833,333)
Rseerve Fund—
Guilders 12,760,286 (about £1,063,357)
Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Medan	Singapore
Bandoeng	Padang	Soerabaya
Cheribon	Palembang	Soerakarta
Djember	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tingg
Djokjakarta	Penang	Tegal
Hongkong	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Kota-Radja	Rangoon	Tjilatjap
Langsa	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar		

London Bankers:
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

E. G. J. WYNBERG,

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Societe Anonyme
Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
(THE BELGIAN BANK)

Paid-Up Capital £2,000,000
Reserve Fund 21,900
Special Reserve Fund 120,000

Head office: BRUSSELS
London: 2 Bishopsgate, E.C.2
Branches: Alexandria, Tantah, Cairo, Peking, Tientsin, Rotterdam.

Agents:
New York: 31 Pine Street
Manchester: 31 Mosley Street

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque Nationale de Credit.
Lyons: Banque Nationale de Credit.
Marseilles: Banque Nationale de Credit.
New York: Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in gold or local currency and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS.
Manager.

Resources: Pesos 248,000,000

Philippine National Bank

No. 1 The Bund, Shanghai

Telephone: Central 2741

Head Office: MANILA

BRANCHES:
37 Broadway, New York, and throughout the Philippines.

Correspondents at principal cities in the Orient, United States and Europe.

CHECKING AND SAVING ACCOUNTS: FIXED DEPOSIT
Exchange Bought and Sold
Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit
Travellers' Checks

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

An American Bank

Head Office—New York City
Head Office for Far East—Shanghai

OTHER BRANCH OFFICES
Peking-Tientsin-Hankow

The Asia Banking Corporation offers an American Banking Service and respectfully solicits your patronage. It is organised especially for the purpose of fostering and developing trade between the Orient and the United States. The entire service, information and TIME of our bank, its staff and correspondents are at the disposal of our clients and their friends.

Interest allowed on current, fixed and saving accounts carried in Taels, Mexican Dollars, U.S. Gold, Sterling and Francs.

Foreign or local drafts purchased at best rates, or entered for collection.

Imports and exports financed.

Commercial credits established.

Drafts sold on, and telegraphic payments effected in, any part of the World.

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
May 27	— River ports	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May 27	— River ports	Kutwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
May 27	— River ports	Yohyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
May 27	— Wenchow	Kwangchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May 27	—	Tojun Maru	Br.	M.B.K.
May 27	— London, etc.	Africa Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
May 27	— Swatow	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
May 27	— Chinwangtao	Yeian Maru	Jap.	K.M.A.
May 27	— Hongkong and Canton	Tientsin	Br.	B. & S.
May 27	— Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
May 27	— Chefoo & Tientsin	Hsinfung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May 27	—	Fuyo Maru	Jap.	
May 27	— W'wei, C'foo & T'sin	Koonshing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
May 27	— London and Antwerp	Mentor	Br.	B. & S.
May 27	— Tsingtau	Taiyu Maru	Jap.	S. Shokai
May 27	— Ningpo	Taishun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.

Shipping Items

The C.M. s.s. Nanking is due in Shanghai from San Francisco and Japan ports on Saturday and will sail for Hongkong direct the same day.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Saturday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Monday.

The I.-C. s.s. Hwahlee (chartered) left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Tean left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The I.-C. s.s. Leongwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Woosung left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Luenho will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The P. and O. s.s. Neuralia, which left Shanghai last Saturday, was expected to arrive at Hongkong yesterday.

Silk shipped per R.M.S. Monteagle from Shanghai on April 11 arrived at New York on May 14. The next shipment will go by the Empress of Asia on June 14.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinming left Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Tungshing left Hongkong for Swatow and Shanghai on Sunday.

The I.-C. s.s. Hopsang left Hongkong for Swatow and Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Suiwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Suiyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Sunning will leave Hongkong for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano Maru left Moji for Shanghai on Monday and may be expected to arrive today.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo Maru will leave Nagasaki for Shanghai tomorrow and may be expected to arrive on Saturday.

The P.M. s.s. Venezuela, with American mails and 1,200 tons cargo for this port, may be expected to arrive at the China Merchants' Central Wharf Friday afternoon.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.N. s.s. Foochow from Swatow: Mr. and Mrs. Fowler.

Per C.N. s.s. Taishun from Ningpo: Misses Smith, Rollestone.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro Maru from Japan: Messrs. H. H. Lead, W. Stephen Dyer, J. B. Andrews, A. Volhart, W. Stuckland, H. P. Advain, H. A. J. Macray, F. R. Southern, T. Eto, H. Kawada, M. Matsumoto, S. Ide, G. Wan, M. Takae, G. Shuhi, Mrs. T. Towa, Mrs. F. Frir, Mrs. E. Stuckland, Misses K. H. Howes, R. Makillip.

Launch Services

TOMORROW

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the O.S.K. s.s. Kohoku Maru will leave the Canton Road Jetty at 3 p.m.

Financial And Commercial News

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, May 27, 1919.

Money And Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate
@ 5/2½=Tls. 3.84
@ exch. 73.9=Mex. $5.19

Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate
@ 121=Tls. 82.04
@ 73.9=Mex. $111.83

Mex. Dollars: Market Rate: 73.77
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 265
Copper Cash ..... per tael 1830
Native Interest ..... Tls. .05

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	51⅛d.
Bank Rate of Discount	5%
Ex., Paris on London	Fr. 29.98
Ex., New York on London G.	$4.65

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T. 5/2⅛
London	Demand 5/2⅛
India	T.T. 312½
Paris	Nom. T.T. 781
Paris	Nom. Demand 784
New York	T.T. 120½
New York	Demand 120⅝
Hongkong	T.T. 67⅞
Japan	T.T. 42½
Batavia	T.T. 305½
Singapore	T.T. 45

Banks Buying Rates

London	Demand 5/3½
London	4 m/s. Cdts. 5/4½
London	4 m/s. Docy. 5/4⅝
London	6 m/s. Cdts. 5/5
London	6 m/s. Docy. 5/5⅛
Paris	Nom. 4 m/s. 850
New York	o/d Docy. 122
New York	4 m/s. 127½

Roubles Exchange

Today's Bank Buying Rate For Roubles

Roubles 3,450 ..... =Tls. 100
Roubles 100 ..... =Mex. $3.75

Customs House Exchange Rates For May

Hk. Tls.	3.50	@ 5/0¼		£1
,,	1	@ 703	Francs	7.88
,,	0.77	@ 116⅛	Gold	$1
,,	1	@ 43⅛	Yen	2.54
,,	1	@ 15	Rupees	4.19
,,	1	@ 1.50	Mex.	$1.50
,,	1	@ —	Roubles	—

Shanghai Produce & Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, May 27, 1919.

BUSINESS DONE

Japan Government Bonds 5%:
Tls. 38.40 May
Tls. 37.40 June
Tls. 37.75 July
Japan-China S. and W. Co:
Tls. 24.10 June
Tls. 24.30 July
Shanghai P. and S. Exchange:
Tls. 21.40 June
Tls. 21.80 July
Local Yarns:
Water Moon 16's Tls. 176.10 June
Tls. 176.00 July
Water Moon 20's Tls. 189.50 June

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, May 27, 1919.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Shanghai Tugs (Pref.) Tls. 40.00
Ewo Cotton (Ord.) Tls 255.00 June
Yangtszepoo Cotton (Ord.):
Tls. 12.00 June
Tls. 11.90 cash
Dominions Tls. 6.00

Unofficial

Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Tls. 92.50 June
Shanghai Tugs (Ord.) Tls. 36.00
Zianghes Tls. 3.75
Langkats Tls. 20.00 June C. N. I.

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

Shanghai, May 27, 1919.

BUSINESS DONE

Unofficial

Oriental Cotton Tls. 88.00 June

INDIAN COUNCIL BILLS

Reuter's Service

London, May 20.—Tenders for Indian Council Bills and Deferred Transfers were:

Tenders for transfers:
Highest price 1s. 8d.
Tenders at 1s. 8d.
Receive 29 percent.
Deferred Transfers:
Highest price 1s. 7 11/16d.
Tenders at 1s. 7 11/16d.
Receive 29 percent.

Total amount sold during the week, Rs.	60.00.000
Amount to be allotted next week, Rs.	60.00.000

A. Butler Cement Tile Works Meeting

The 15th annual general meeting of the A. Butler Cement Tile Works, Ltd., was held at the offices of Messrs. A. R. Burkill and Sons, 2 Kiukiang Road, yesterday afternoon, Mr. A. W. Burkill, chairman, presided and the following directors were present: Messrs. Gilbert Davies, J. E. Denham and A. E. Algar. Mr. A. E. Andersen represented the agents and general managers, Messrs. Middleton and Company of Shanghai. Shareholders representing 268 shares attended.

The chairman said: The accounts for the year ended March 31, 1919, having been in your hands for some days, I will, with your permission, take them as read.

You will have seen from the accounts that the year's working shows a profit of Taels 414.97 and that, with the amount brought forward from last year and accrued interest, etc., the profit and loss account shows a balance at credit of Taels 656.80 which your directors recommend should be carried forward to next year.

The auditors in their report on the balance sheet mention that no depreciation has been written off this year. Your directors have gone thoroughly into this question and after careful consideration, have come to the conclusion that sufficient depreciation has been provided in the past on buildings and machinery and that the written down values of these items in the books are sound.

The plant, machinery and buildings have been kept in good repair the cost of which has been paid for out of revenue.

The stocks of products and materials have been valued on conservative lines.

Your directors regret that the result for the year does not justify them in recommending a dividend.

The curtailing of building operations caused by the excessive cost of materials and the difficulty of procuring supplies from abroad still continues to some extent and it would appear that some time must still elapse before building on a normal and prewar scale can be hoped for.

The outlook for the present year is therefore somewhat uncertain, but I hope with the signing of peace that conditions will improve, and that we shall get a fair share of any orders to be filled. Competition is still on the increase but we have been able to effect some reduction in the cost of manufacture.

Before putting the first resolution, I will be glad to answer any questions.

Mr. Burkill then moved the adoption of the report of the directors and the statement of accounts. The resolution was seconded by Mr. Gilbert Davies and passed.

Messrs. Gilbert Davies and J. E. Denham were re-elected to the Board of Directors and Messrs. G. H. and N. Thomson were elected auditors. The respective resolutions were moved and seconded by Messrs. H. Browett and J. E. Denham, Messrs. A. W. Burkill and Gilbert Davies and Messrs. H. Browett and C. R. Burkill.

FRENCH MARKETS

(French Wireless To Reuter)

Paris, May 26.—(Via Koukaza).—Marseilles: Rice 105; Peas 120; Potato-starch 135. Le Havre: Cotton 1st quality 289; 2nd quality 287. Lyons: Silk—Cevennes 118; Italian 125; Syrian 86-88; Japan 118; China 128; Canton 85.

U. K. METAL MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, May 20.—Today's Metal prices were as follows:

	£	s.	d.
Standard Copper G. M. B. f. o. b.	69	10	0
American Electrolytic 99 90% Copper f.o.b.	82	0	0
Lead L. B. c.i.f. per ton	Nominal		
Soft Lead "Spanish" f.o.b.	24	12	6
Quicksilver, second hand ex warehouse f.o.b. (1/- extra in flask)	16	15	0
Tinplates, I. C. W. 20-24 100 lbs. 112 sheets per case tin lined cases without hoops f.o.b. Wales		35½	
Antimony "Regulus" (Sellers)	45	0	0
Muntz Metal, f. o. b. London or Liverpool (less ½%)		11d.	
Standard Tin (cash)	245	7	6
Spelter (ordy. soft) f.o.b.	36	10	0
Galvanised Sheets 24 gauge f.o.b.	27	10	0
Standard Tin (3 months)	241	10	0

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, May 20.—Today's rates were as follows:

Consols, 2½% for account	£56¾
French Rentes 3% for account	Frs. 62¾
Cheques on London at Paris	Frs. 30.42
Telegraphic Transfers on London at New York	G.$4.65¾
Japanese 4% Bonds	Y. 86.
Rupee Paper, 3½ % Loan 1854-55	Rs. 55½
Bar Silver	52⅞d.
Market Rate of Discount (3 month's Bank Bills)	3½%
Exchange Hongkong (Document Bills at 60 days)	3s. 6¾d.
Exchange on Shanghai (Document Bills at 60 days)	5s. 3d.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank shares	£108.0.0
Shells (ord.)	£8.5.0
Indos (Pref.)	£4.10.0
Indos (Def.)	£35.0.0

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THE MANAGEMENT

LONDON COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, May 19.—Today's Cotton prices were as follows:

Good Middling American 1 1/16 inch staple spot	18.22d
July	17.65d.
September	16.79d.

COMMERCIAL CABLES

Reuter's Service

London, May 20.—Today's prices and deliveries were as follows:

Egyptian Cotton: Fully Good Fair Sakellaridis	26.59d.
M.G. Fine Scinde & Bengals.	13.90d.
Good Middling American 1 1/16 inch staple	19.20d.
Plantation Rubber, June	1.11d.
Deliveries, China Silk	137 bales
Deliveries, Canton Silk	13 bales
Deliveries, Japan Silk	176 bales

Drink
ASAHI
BEER

Dai Nippon Brewery Co., Ltd.
Phone: North 2500

Hankow Market

Hankow, May 21, 1919.

Finance And Money Market

Bills were ocering fairly freely during the week under review. There was also some demand for T.T. both Sterling and Yen. Taels T. T. on Shanghai fell to 96.95 Chinese market, as there was little demand, and the Chinese were operating among themselves shipping dollars to Shanghai and selling against them. If this continues foreign banks will probably have to import. Dollars rose from 71-71.2 to 71.1 and 31.3 buyers and sellers respectively and closed a little easier.

Interest: 15 percent. Changsha exchange: 26.

Imports

Piece Goods.—The market is still very firm, with an active demand for Whites and Greys on account of shortage of stocks. Some forward business has been done in all descriptions of piece goods.

Yarn.—The native yarn market is firmer with a better dmand for July and August shipments. Clearances are good.

Exports

The demand from Europe is still very good, especially for seeds and beans, and no doubt a very large business could be done, if it were not for the tonnage situation which seems to be worse than ever. A fair amount of business is being done in tallow and oil, while gallnuts are not in demand at all.

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Parents should take advantage of the present high rate of exchange to provide for the future education of their children.

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One Dollar 50 cents
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271-6 Boulevard des Deux Republiques

Benevolent Fund Ticket

First Prize $50,000.00

Issued under the authorisation of the Government of the Republic of China on the 7th July, 1918.

To be drawn among 40,000 successive numbers in full view of the public in Shanghai, China, on the 8th June, 1919.

One tenth of each ticket will be sold at $0.50, the proceeds of which after payment of prizes, charges, etc., will be divided between the Famine Relief Fund and the Benevolent Institutions. The Association reserves to itself the right to allocate the proceeds to the above objects; if any of the tickets are unsold on date of drawing, proportional reduction in the allocation will be made.

Price for Whole Tickets: $5.00

Tickets may be obtained from all dealers.

All prizes won locally will be given at The Chinese Benevolent Association (271-6, Boulevard des Deux Republiques, Shanghai): if abroad, will be paid at the Branch Offices of The Bank of China elsewhere.

The Chinese Benevolent Association

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Address all Communications to
THE CHINA PRESS
Publication Office Canton and Kiangse Rd., S'hai
Editorial Offices.. Canton and Kiangse Rd., S'hai
New York Office.....World Building
Washington Bureau Metropolitan Bank Building
Tokio Bureau.....Japan Advertiser Building

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
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Street Sales—Daily 10 cents per copy: Sunday 20 cents per copy.
Entered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission with "special marks" privileges in China.
Entered as second-class mail matter at U. S. Postal Agency, Shanghai, China.
Entered as a newspaper at the Japanese P. O.
Telephone—1432 Business Office.
1433 Editorial Department.
Telegraph Address—NATPRESS SHANGHAI.

THE CHINA PRESS Incorporated, Delaware, Publishers

BIRTH

VIDA: Born on May 25, 1919, at the Victoria Nursing Home, to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Vida, a daughter, stillborn.

23762

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, MAY 28, 1919

The Recognition Of The Omsk Government

OF the wisdom or unwisdom of decisions that have been made it is useless to talk. Whether the Allies were wise or unwise in recognising the Koltchak Government it is now too late to argue: they already have. And it may even be productive of more harm than good to do so now. But it may be prophecied, and just as a matter of record it is prophesied:

That within two years the fact will be apparent to all the Allies and it will be generally admitted that in this they blundered once again with respect to Russia; that instead of solving the Russian problem they complicated it still further; that they darkened rather than brightened the prospect of the restoration of order in Russia; that they either lent their strength to a broken reed or helped restore to power the forces of Dark Russia.

Whatever Koltchak's own qualities may be, it is generally agreed that the men who surround him, the men who support him, represent everything that made Tsarist Russia a hideous force in world politics, represent the bureaucracy that not only ruled Russia with barbarity, that not only held its millions in slavery and in terrorism, but in the Spring of 1917 stood ready to, and nearly did, betray the Allies to Germany. The war is over. It serves no purpose to pretend to ourselves now that Tsarist Russia and the men who ruled it did not constitute an imperialism that was as much a threat to Western European and American liberty, as much a menace to a world that hoped to be made safe for democracy, as ever Germany did; an imperialism akin in every respect to Hohenzollernism.

Bolshevism may be a menace to freedom. The forces that now support Koltchak are no less a menace. We are trying to fight Bolshevism by going to the other extreme. What we have actually done is give the moderate Russians —and there are such, many of them —no choice but to support the Bolsheviki. However much the peasants of the Russian fields and the artisans of the Russian cities may loathe the despotism and the chaos of Bolshevism, they remember too much of the horror of the Russia of Nicholas and Rasputin and the Black Police and the Siberian dungeons to go back to it. Black as the outlook of Bolshevism may be, it is not utterly without hope; Russia of the old imperialists is. And if the Koltchak regime does not succeed in restoring the old regime, it can succeed in nothing else. It has practically no other support. What we have done is to give to the Bolsheviki the strength of three army corps.

Mark this prediction: Before two years have expired the Allies will regret this decision.

Trotsky, Actor Of Parts

Trotsky? Lenin? Yes, the two Bolshevists who hold in their grasp the fate of great Russia, are invariably linked together in the mind of the world. Yet, according to a writer in The London Times, they are wholly unlike. The latter, it seems, is "almost entirely devoid of temperament." But Trotsky, on the other hand, is "all fire and passion." We read:

"He has the temperament of the artist and delights in theatrical heroics. While Lenin sneers at public honor, persumably on the grounds that there is no honor among thieves, and therefore none among capitalists, Trotsky makes great play with the word. He was defending Russia's 'honor' at Brest. It pleased him to bandy paradoxes with the German generals, and his sense of flattery was tickled when a well known American declared in admiration that 'if the German General Staff bought Trotsky they bought a lemon.' After Brest, however, the lemon was indeed sour. Trotsky's dignity had suffered an affront, and he returned to Petrograd full of wrath with Germany and breathing threats of revenge. At that moment he would willingly have died fighting if all Russia had been present to see him do it."

When the Bolshevist Government left Petrograd in order to ratify the peace at the Moscow congress—

"Trotsky remained behind to sulk in his den at Smolny. A few days later, however, his equanimity was restored by the offer of the Commissariat for War—an office in which his boundless energy and organising talents have been of the greatest service to the Bolshevists. Impetuous and hot-headed, he is apt, like the Queen in 'Alice in Wonderland,' to solve every crisis with a wild shriek of 'Off with his head!' On more than one occasion it has needed all Lenin's tact and discretion to rescue the Bolshevist bark from the rocks onto which Trotsky's fiery energy had driven it.

"Among his colleagues Trotsky does not enjoy the same respect or admiration as Lenin, and in this connection too much importance should not be attached to the frequent rumors of quarrels between the two men. They are probably untrue. Bolshevist commissaries will always smile whenever one mentions the possibility of a Lenin-Trotsky split. Trotsky, after all, is only one of themselves. Lenin is of the gods.

"This does not mean that Trotsky is to be considered as an insignificant factor in the Bolshevist movement. Originally useful as a journalist and a pamphleteer, he has become today the Bolshevist man of action, the Bolshevist imperialist. The Red army, such as is, is largely his creation."

Trotsky, the orator—

"is a powerful demagogue, hissing out his words with a degree of hate which is not without effect. He is apt, however, to lose his temper in the face of opposition and to take refuge in mere abuse. Rumor has many unkind things to say about his private life and his commercial honesty. They may be untrue, but they give an illustration of the different estimate of the characters of Lenin and Trotsky which exists in the mind of the Russian people. Always neatly dressed and with carefully manicured nails, he is the best dressed of all the Bolshevist commissaries. Vain and easily susceptible to flattery, he is by no means averse from publicity and is, or at any rate was, far more accessible to foreign journalists than his more famous colleague. Today he has imitated Kerensky's fashion of appearing at Red army concerts or parades in a semi-uniform of khaki, and even his own friends have taunted him with Napoleonic designs.

"When the world is going well with him he can be very affable, and indeed, is not without a certain charm of manner. In this way he has been able at times to make a favorable first impression upon foreigners, one American in a fit of exuberation once describing him as 'the greatest Jew since Christ.' These impressions, however, do not stand the test of time. Behind those fierce black eyes lurks ever the demon of suspicion and distrust. It is this ever-present fear of treachery which inspires the terrible, pitiless cruelty of which he has been guilty. It was probably after much hesitation and with some misgivings that Trotsky finally threw in his lot with the Bloshevists. Today, however, he knows that he has crossed a Rubicon to which there is no returning. More conscious of, less indifferent, too, than Lenin to the fate that awaits him in the event of failure, he is prepared to sell his life dearly and to shrink before nothing in his attempt to carry Bolshevism by fair means or foul into the four corners of Europe."

Setting Up The Clock In Georgia

(*From The Wrightsville Headlight*)

Mrs. Colonel Charles S. Claxton entertained Monday evening from seven to ten at six-o'clock dinner.

Czecho-Slav Capital A Busy Patriotic City

Prague, April 24.—I believe there is in all Europe no more beautiful city than Prague, if you except Venice, and I doubt if there is anywhere a more interesting city at the moment. For Prague is the capital of an ancient nation which is just now throbbing with the realisation that it is a nation again.

Everywhere you see red and white, the national colors. Almost every shop displays portraits of national heroes or postcards whereon the white Bohemian lion is triumphing over the double eagle. Paintings, photographs, and busts of President Masaryk and President Wilson are everywhere, in most cases with the legends "Glory to Wilson" or "Glory to America" appended.

All the Allies are popular. You see Union Jacks and Tricolors all about the city, but Wilson is preeminently the hero of the day.

Prague is not really contended. There are the same food difficulties here as elsewhere, though in rather a less urgent degree, but there is a pleasant suggestion of normal about it compared to any other Central European capital.

The shop windows are all well filled, and there is as much variety as you would find in London just now. Even the confectioners and charcuteries seem to have no difficulty in obtaining their stock in trade, and though prices are as high as elsewhere the streets are crowded with brisk people who have evidently somewhere to go and something to do—altogether a very noteworthy contrast to Berlin and Vienna.

I have seen it stated that Bohemia is as apt for Bolshevism as are her eastern neighbors. Certainly there are strikes—quite a number of them. There was one a couple of days since on the main line from here to Vienna. Strikers stopped the train en route and ordered all passengers to descend. On hearing that there was an English Colonel on board they decided that the train and Colonel could go forward with as many other passengers as could be said to be of his party. Finally the train arrived in Vienna four hours late, and containing no passengers but the English Colonel and his party.

But these strikes are, so far as one can judge, signs only of a normal labor unrest and have nothing political about them. The Czecho-Slav is at present too deeply interested in his new-found national liberty to have any wish to join hands with those who are aspiring to overwhelm the nationality of his neighbors, and more particularly is he interested in the matter of Prussian Silesia, its agricultural wealth, and its coal fields.

There has been a boom in poetic justice of recent years, and this territory of Silesia provides an excellent example of it. If you look at the pre-war map of Europe you will see it is a German peninsula jutting out southeastward between what were the Russian and Austrian Empires.

Until the middle of the nineteenth century it belonged to Bohemia as a member of the Austrian Empire. Naturally enough, its wealth attracted the rising ambitions of the Hohenzollerns at a very early date. Frederick the Great stole it from Empress Maria Theresa in 1741, and thereby laid up the first of those rods in pickle which were in the end to descend so heavily on the ribs of his last descendant, Wilhelm the Inglorious.

The future of Silesia is of vital interest to the Czecho-Slovaks. They regard themselves as being at least as justly entitled to it as is France, for instance, to Alsace-Lorraine. Further, it is very necessary to them as a buffer between Bohemia and her old enemy, Prussia.

Next to incorporating it into their own republic, they would prefer it to become autonomous, or to be joined to some new combination of South German States in which Prussia has no part. If you put any weight upon the justice of self-determination, Silesia would, in my opinion, in all probability vote itself German and autonomous.

Silesia owes its present prosperity to its connection with the German Empire. Breslau is a typical model German manufacturing city, and one of the most flourishing, and around Breslau is massed a majority of the population. On the border country the case is altered. Polish is widely spoken, and in some districts Czech. The facial type of the peasantry is Slavonic. So is the setting of their villages. On the other hand, a wedge of German-speakers crosses the border into Northern Bohemia.

The varying claims of Germany, Poland, and Bohemia may be left for the Peace Conference to settle. In the meantime the attention of the new republic is very firmly centered on her claims, and until they are settled she is not likely to take Bolshevism very seriously.

Considering how recently the yoke of the Hapsburgs was thrown off, the republic has already made remarkable strides. Its army is today very much the best in Central Europe and the men are smart and soldierly. Their new uniforms are a compromise between the old Austrian and the new French. Reports as to its numbers and equipment vary. It has, at any rate, little to fear from the 60,000 men, with 300 guns, which at the moment make up the Red Army of Hungary.

The Czech is one Slavonic people which was able, even before the great war, not only to withstand the Teuton, but even to gain upon him. A quarter of a century ago Prague was in essentials a German town. Yet, even then, the Czechs built a national theater, one of the finest in Europe, and in it founded a national school of opera and drama, not only without the patronage of the Austrians, but in flat defiance of them.

Today there are not 30,000 Germans in the city, and the majority of those who remain are Jews of that type which is only too ready to change its name and declare itself of old Czech lineage. German has altogether disappeared from the streets, rather to the discomfiture of the foreign visitor, to whom Czech is the most incomprehensible of tongues.

Prague is, in fact, the national capital again and of a people with enormous potentialities. Properly backed up, it may well be that Czecho-Slovakia will prove the one trustworthy breakwater against the tide of Bolshevism, beneath which the rest of Central Europe already is submerged.

Gubbio

(*Saturday Review*)

The Italian papers announce that, the war being over, the old Umbrian town of Gubbio will resume the annual festival of the *Ceri*. It is on May 15, that the place shakes off the sleep of ages to do honor to St. Ubaldo, a potent bishop of the twelfth century. From an early hour the country folk will troop across the plain towards the precipitous red-brown streets which climb the side of Monte Calvo. Dressed in white uniforms with red sashes and caps, the brawny youths who are to carry the images of the Bishop and his attendants, St. George and St. Anthony, will first be publicly entertained. By and by, some eight or ten of them to each pole, they will raise from the ground the trestles supporting the lofty wooden pedestals of *Ceri* on which stand the figures of the saints. Thus loaded, they will charge at frequent intervals through the narrow thoroughfares, their energies upheld by native enthusiasm, stiffened by copious draughts of wine. On the central square, flanked by the mediæval palaces of the Consuls and the municipality, the *Ceri*, as if suddenly possessed, will accomplish two or three wild gyrations from left to right. At nightfall the bearers will stagger up a zig-zag path to the grey monastery of St. Ubaldo, perched high above the walls. While the image of the saint is thrice making the circuit of the courtyard, its satellites will remain outside. Then St. George and St. Anthony will enter; the *Ceri* will be stowed away, and the lighting of bonfire after bonfire on the plain will proclaim to the Umbrian world that the feast of St. Ubaldo has been well and truly celebrated.

The ceremony, with its evidently pagan symbolism, could not have a more appropriate setting than Gubbio, a city whose timeworn face almost makes good the claim that it was one of the first five to be built in Italy after the Deluge. Its origin must be of an earlier age than that of the worthy bishop now associated with it who by his intercession is reputed to have saved the town from the fury of Barbarossa, and in ghostly shape to have rallied its forces when they were flying before the redoubtable *condottiere*, Braccio da Montone, and scared away Michaelotto, the servant of Cæsar Borgia, when he approached the walls. The *Ceri*, as Mr. H. M. Bower conjectures in his admirable monograph on the feast, may be the survival of prehistoric tree-worship. They may, according to the ingenious guess of local antiquaries, carry on the ritual of a triad, consisting of Ceres, Bacchus, and the Apennine Jove. They may again be connected with the purely Umbrian observances enjoined by the famous Eugubine tables, now among the treasures of the Municipal Palace. Those seven bronze records, which were discovered in 1444 close to Gubbio, preserve, partly in Etruscan, partly in what Gibbon calls "a savage dialect" of Latin, the rules of a college of priests, the Attidian brotherhood, for lustrations and prayers to the gods. But, whatever its exact meaning may be, the procession of the *Ceri* is frankly pre-Christian. To the mind's eye the running bearers easily transform themselves into Salian priests; to the mind's ear the *vivas* becomes *evoes*. The Church evidently grafted its own observances on to the worship of heathendom, much as, later on, the more powerful sanctity of St. Ubaldo appears to have displaced that of St. Francis as the patron saint of one quarter of the town. When there was added the association of mediæval trade guilds, the change became complete. Even today St. Ubaldo is the patron saint of the masons, while the tradesmen cultivate St. George and the countrymen St. Anthony. Yet the bishop and clergy of Gubbio, by holding a decorous procession of their own on the same day as the *Ceri*, imply that the popular procession, though countenanced by the Church, has still some traces about it of original sin.

The Eugubine tables are not the only relics of the Latin age preserved at Gubbio. On the edge of the plain a Roman mausoleum is crumbling to dust, and a pathway through fields leads to the ruins of a theater built in the days of Augustus. Its rustic guardian plausibly tries to invest it with the terrors of wild beast fights, but it was plainly devoted to the mimic passions of the drama. Mediævalism looks down, however, from the terraces of brick houses that crouch under Monte Calvo and between two stern ravines, with the small, but angry, Metaurus coursing down the western one. Italian unity has, happily, shrunk from inflicting on Gubbio some pretentious monument to Victor Emmanuel, or a posturing statue of Garibaldi; may the realisation of Italia Redenta be equally merciful! The town has, indeed, its streets named after the authors of the Liberation, but the Via Savelli recalls the Italy of Rienzi, while one twisting alley commemorates Messer George, the potter whose discovery of the ruby glaze created the beautiful Gubbio ware, now become alas! mere crockery. Half way up the town rise on their mighty arches the Palace of the Consuls, with its noble Romanesque staircase and slender belltower, and the Municipal Palace, containing a collection of pictures of little note, with the exception of a Madonna, Child and St. John by Fra Filippo Lippi, and, of course, the Eugubine tables. The tide of human life but seldom returns to the square, with its terraced wall, in which the tempestuous politics of Gubbio formerly surged; a contemplative old man or some children at play are, as a rule, its only occupants. Humanity seems to have deserted altogether the heights reached by a ladder of a street called the Via Ducale. There stands on the right the small cathedral built into the mountain side, its low nave spanned by Gothic arches; on the left are the ruins of the palace of Federick of Montefeltro, Duke of Urbino. As seen through the chinks of a rough wooden doorway, the grass-grown court with its battered decoration exhibits a melancholy decline from the vision of marble and terracotta it must have been when that enlightened prince entertained in it all that was most accomplished in literature and art.

Gubbio, in fact, is mostly a city of memories which has decayed downwards. Such religious life as it still possesses is to be seen, not in the cathedral, but in the churches beneath it. Undistinguished in appearance, they are the homes of much local art, pleasant in sentiment, but not very definite in style. The humble church of Santa Maria Nuvoa is almost a museum. Whitewash has all but killed some frescoes by Bernadino Nanni and Pintali. There remains intact, however, the "Madonna del Belvedere" of Ottaviano Nelli, the most gifted of a family of painters. Its mild spirituality, its blending of blues and greys, the ingenuousness of the attendant angels, and the quaint figures of the door, Pinoli and his wife, cause the emanation from dreamland to be remembered long after compositions of greater vitality have been forgotten.

'As We Were Saying In 1914'

By A. M. Brace

(*New York Tribune*)

"Gentlemen, as we were saying the last year"—— Thus began a professor of mathematics in his classroom recently at the famous Ecole Polytechnique—the school where Marshal Foch and Marshal Joffre received their early training. The professor was M. Paul Painleve, who has been Prime Minister of France since "the last year" to which he referred. He was resuming a course which the war has interrupted for four years and a half and the students who sat before him were battle-scarred veterans who have won honor and distinction in great battles of the war.

In July, 1914, this class of young French students left the Ecole Polytechnique for their first summer vacations. They intended to return in October to take up the second year's work in science, little thinking of the terrible years in store for them before the professor would take up the lesson where he left off, of the quick death that would carry off many of them and the medals of honor which most of them would bring back with them to the classroom.

Yesterday the students who recommenced their work were all officers. The greater part of them had won the Legion of Honor or the Croix de Guerre. Many wore wound stripes; some were without arms or otherwise mutilated. A number had married in the interim and were fathers.

The Ecole Polytechnique counts 130 captains on its roll of those who served in the war. Forty-three of its students have been decorated with the Legion of Honor and 1,650 with the Croix de Guerre; 4,000 wear wound stripes and 700 died on the field of honor. Two of the students who returned yesterday are famous "aces," with many boches to their credit; another was brought down in a hydroplane off Ostend and taken prisoner by a German submarine, another the first to fly over Bucharest.

The event was unique in the history of the Ecole and the reopening was given fitting ceremonies. In the court General Curmer, the commander of the Ecole, assisted by the college staff and the professors, presented several of the students with the Croix de Guerre. The court was bright with the horizon blue uniforms of the returned soldier-students. Then there was dinner in Pipo's grillroom—a dinner for three francs like in the old days when Pipo's was the rendezvous between and after classes.

"The war is over. Gentlemen, we will now resume our discussion of hydraulic pressure."

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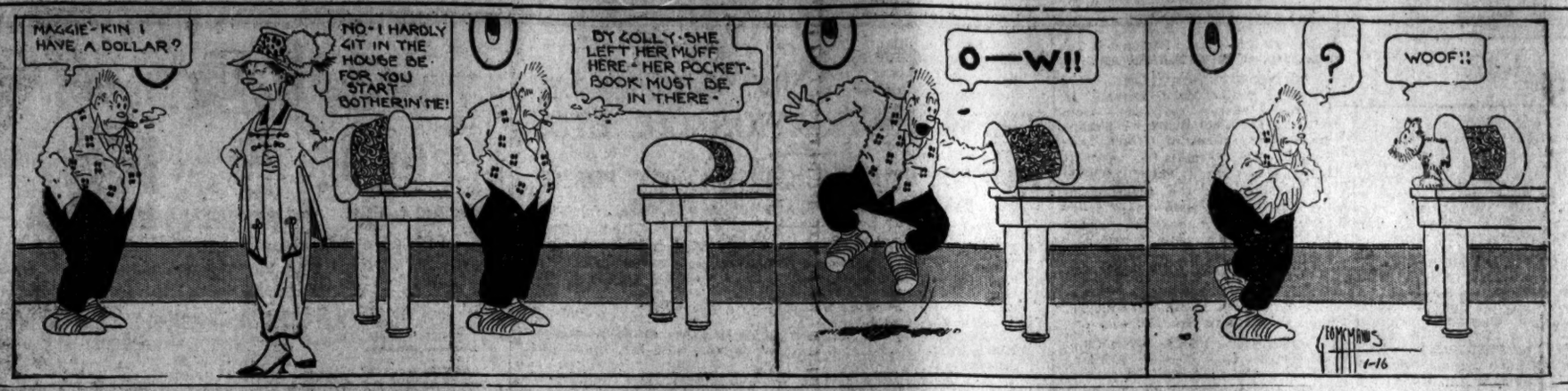
Bringing Up Father — By George McManus


MAGGIE-KIN I HAVE A DOLLAR?
NO-I HARDLY GIT IN THE HOUSE BE-FOR YOU START BOTHERIN' ME!
BY GOLLY-SHE LEFT HER MUFF HERE-HER POCKET-BOOK MUST BE IN THERE-
O—W!!
?
WOOF!!
GEO MCMANUS
1-16

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The Lady In Need Of Work

By Margaret Clark Williams

Yes, madame, I am strong enough to do the work. I want the work very much.

My name is Germaine Valois. My parents were born in France, near Tours. I have never been there, although they have always talked of taking me over to see my grandparents. But we could never afford it. I know the country well, from my mother's stories and her picture cards. Of course, I love it, but to myself I am an American. My father is a music teacher. I know that he came over here to make his name, but he has never done anything but give lessons and play accompaniments. He and my mother speak French at home, as my mother does not know English very well, but I always use English to her, for she understands it perfectly.

My dearest friend is Elizabeth. We have lived next door to each other ever since we first began to go to school. Her father is not living but she has a mother and an older brother—Karl. She and Karl were born in Germany; she cannot remember the country, as she was too little when her mother came over with the children, but Karl remembered, and once he went back. He has an uncle there who paid his way through school, and who wanted Karl to come over and go into business with him.

Elizabeth and I were always together. We went to school on weekdays and to church on Sundays. No, madame, I am not a Catholic; my parents are librepenseurs. But they did not mind it when I went to church with Elizabeth. We went to the Episcopal; it is nearest, and there is beautiful music. The windows with the light through them make you want to pray.

Elizabeth is the prettiest girl I know. She has blue eyes, and her hair is curly, and so fair—so very fair, madame, Karl called us Day and Night, for mine is so dark. I love Elizabeth as my sister.

And how could I help but love Karl? He is so big and fine! He is quiet and his voice is deep and kind. When Elizabeth and I were little girls he watched out for us, and he was always gentle. I had a hot temper. One day I was angry at a dog that barked at me, and I was going to throw a stone at it. Karl put his hand over mine until the dog ran away. Then I threw the stone at Karl. It struck him on the forehead and made a red cut.

"It did not hurt me, Germaine," he said. "To-morrow you will be glad of that." And then I was ashamed.

How could we help loving each other when we were grown? And Elizabeth was glad. Now we would be really sisters.

My father does not like Germans, but he was fond of Karl. He had known him since he was a little boy, and they were friends. He said that to him Karl was not a German, but just Karl.

We were to have been married this spring. Elizabeth and I were sewing; my mother was making beautiful embroideries, learned at the convent school in Tours. Karl was working out of town; he was doing very well and wrote often. I was more happy than I can tell you.

And then it came—the war. My father scarcely spoke at table, and my mother cried. At first I did not think much about it. I was so happy and it seemed so far away! What had a war in Europe to do with me?

Then my father said he must go. I went through torment. I could not believe that my father would go off to a war. The night he left I slept with my mother; she sobbed till morning and I held her in my arms. I did not cry; my eyes burned me.

One morning I had a letter from Karl. He had gone. It was his country, the land of his father, calling him. He could not come even for a goodby; he knew, of course, we could never be married now. He sent me his farewell; he would love me always.

Elizabeth and I do not see each other often. She works in a millinery shop, and comes home tired. We cannot talk; we can only kiss each other good-night. My mother was ill at first, and I could not leave her. My father had saved a little, and we lived on that. Now that is nearly gone and I must work. I want to work. I must work.

I see it always, day and night, but the nights are the worst. I hear the terrible guns and the shells bursting. The men are in the trenches, in cold and rain and snow. My father is frail and he suffers; there is not enough warm food for Karl.

But that is not the worst. Mon Dieu, that is not the worst!

There is a charge and a rush across the field, and the two lines meet. It is all quick and blind. No one has time to see. And Karl kills my father. Karl kills him—before he sees it is my father.

Or then it is my father who kills Karl. He does not know it is Karl, and he kills him. My father kills Karl! Mon Dieu! I cannot bear it. My father kills Karl! Mon Dieu! I cannot bear it.

You see, madame—I must have work to do.

SEE

"Sporting Life"

Life In Omsk

American readers of the great Russian novelist, Dostoievsky, who, exiled for a political crime, spent four years at hard labor in the fortress prison of Omsk, would hardly recognise in the Omsk of today the terrible conditions which he depicted in his book, "Recollections of the House of the Dead." It was in 1849 that Dostoievsky began his term of exile and passed through the experiences which he so powerfully pictured later. The "house of the dead" no longer exists at Omsk. It has passed to give room for the building of a more modern and more hopeful city.

It is difficult to realise how the present half million population of Omsk lives. The normal population is 100,000, but the constant influx of refugees from the centers of Bolshevism has swelled the number of inhabitants. To find a house or apartment is not to be thought of in the present-day Omsk, chosen as the capital of the Provisional All Russian Government. The most humble room is not to be obtained without the intervention of friends or the help of the authorities, who do not hesitate to requisition rooms in case of urgent need. The city is without electricity, except in a few sections, and the streets at night are in obscurity. For that reason few persons go out after 8 or 9 o'clock because of the possible danger of robbery or worse. Public safety has, however, greatly improved in the last two months.

Omsk in its main thoroughfare has many finely appointed office buildings and some modern apartment houses. The residential section consists of low-built houses of wood or mortar. There are several fine views due to the presence of many domed churches and the long expanses of space afforded by the rivers Irtish and Om, which meet in the very heart of the city. At forty below zero few women are seen in the streets, but the advent of a day when the mercury rises nearer zero brings out a large number of ladies, who look very attractive in their great-coats of varied colored furs and their overshoes, always prettily bordered with mink or hare. The Siberian hare's fur is utilised in the fashioning of warm and attractive hats with long streamers covering the ears and tying under the chin. Hares are so plentiful that these hats are within the financial reach of almost everybody.

It is the orthodox cathedral, dedicated by the late Emperor Nicholas in 1891, which looms up, vast and imposing, as the dominating structure of the capital. On one side is the former residence of the Civil Governor of Omsk, now used by the Foreign Office and on the opposite side of the square is the imposing Ministry of Justice, as yet uncompleted. The cathedral, which is called the Church of the Ascension of the Savior, is a vast edifice capable of holding 1,600 persons. During the Saturday night and Sunday morning services the brilliant and glittering auditorium is crowded with people, all standing in accordance with Russian custom. The cathedral has a great dome surrounded by several turrets and has on one side a high tower of finely sculptured stone surmounted by a spire.

In 1714, Peter the First sent a commission to the Omsk region to erect a small fortress on the bank of the River Om, from which the city later took its name. In 1765, began the construction of a new and more solid fortress. It was in the form of a polygon with five bastions. Beside it was erected later the wooden prison, surrounded by a high palisade, which served to imprison Russian political exiles, and in which Dostoievsky spent his four years for having been in the Pougatchof riots. This was the "Dead House," which he later described to the world in protest of the horrors of Siberian banishment.

EMPIRE DAY IN WUHU

(*China Press Correspondence*)

Wuhu, Anhui, May 24.—The British residents of Wuhu entertained the foreign community at the Recreation Club from four to seven this afternoon in celebration of Empire Day. An elaborate tea was served in the club rooms which were artistically decorated with flowers in the national colors and each child was given a tricolor ribbon emblem. The tea was followed by sports for the children and a gymkhana in which large numbers participated enthusiastically. The bun eating contest for men was an occasion of special merriment. Prizes for the winners of events were awarded by Mrs. I. M. Innocent and in addition every child in the community was presented with a silver gift. Mr. Chadwick, president of the Recreation Club, expressed the appreciation of the audience for the hearty co-operation of the ladies in providing refreshments and in decorating and for the efficient work of the committee on arrangements, Messrs. Wilson and Butland. An unusually large attendance included many out of town guests.

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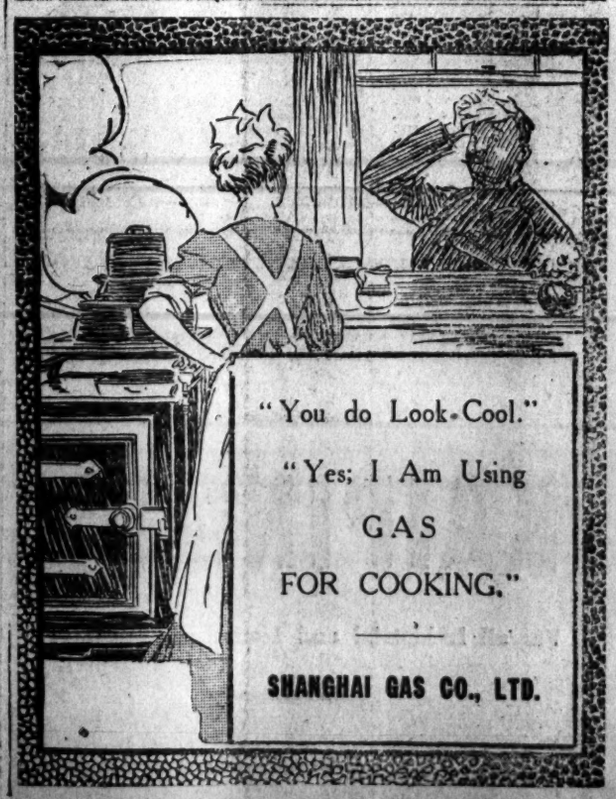

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GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

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For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. **Hwahta**, will leave on **Wednesday** night. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Wuchang**, Captain Pickard, will leave on **Wednesday, May 28**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agent. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Chartered Steamer **Hwahlee**, tons 1,151, will leave on **Thursday, May 29**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Tachang Maru**, Captain Y. Taniguchi, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Thursday, May 29**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tatung**, Captain C. C. Williams, will leave from the French Bund on **Thursday, May 29**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Loongwo**, tons 3,925, Captain Findelson, will leave on **Friday, May 30**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Tafoo Maru**, Captain H. Yamasita, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Friday, May 30**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Luenyi**, Captain Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on **Friday, May 30**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Woosung**, Captain Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, May 31**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Nanyang Maru**, Captain K. Takasita, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on **Saturday, May 31**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 5 The Bund.

For Southern Ports

FOOCHOW.—The Str. **Hsinchi**, Captain E. Hansen, will leave on **Wednesday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Hsin Peking**, Captain A. Stott R. N. R. will leave from the French Bund on **Wednesday, May 28**, at 5:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Suiyang**, Captain J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Thursday, May 29**, at 11 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Singan**, Captain E. B. Jones, will leave on **Thursday, May 29**, at 11 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HONGKONG.—The Str. **Canada Maru**, Captain T. Bando, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **Thursday, May 29**, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW & KEELUNG.—The Steamer **Kohoku Maru**, Captain M. Tsubaki, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **Thursday, May 29**, at 4 p.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the **Nisshin Kisen Kaisha** at 3 p.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4047.

HONGKONG.—The Str. **Arabia Maru**, Captain T. Saito, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **Friday, Jun 13**, at ——— The team-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

For Northern Ports

WEIHAIWEI, TIENTSIN & NEWCHWANG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Foochow**, Captain C. R. Mecham, will leave on **Wednesday, May 28**, at noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

TIENTSIN DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration Str. **Kwangping**, will despatch on **Wednesday, May 28.** For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, 1 Jinkee Road, Tel. Central 1115.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Fengtien**, Captain McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on **Thursday, May 29**, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

ANTUNG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Wenchow**, Captain A. J. Harrison, will leave on **Friday, May 30**, at noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

TIENTSIN and DAIREN via TSINGTAO.—The Steamer **Keelung Maru**, Captain Y. Fugami, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **Friday, May 30**, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the **Nisshin Kisen Kaisha** at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund Tel. No. 4234 & 4047.

NEWCHWANG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Kiukiang**, Captain J. Peacock, will leave on **Saturday, May 31**, at noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

TSINGTAO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Yingchow**, Captain E. E. Simons, will leave on **Saturday, May 31**, at noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tungchow**, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, May 31**, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Foreign Ports

LONDON.—The Steamer **Amur Maru**, Captain I. Hamada, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 8 Buoy on **Thursday, May 29.** For Freight, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

MARSEILLES.—The Steamer **Indo Maru**, Captain T. Yendoh, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy on **Monday, June 9.** For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

LONDON via MARSEILLES.—The Steamer **Andes Maru**, Captain K. Goko, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy on **Sunday, June 15.** For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

TACOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer **Arabia Maru**, Captain T. Saito, will be despatched on **Sunday, July 20.** Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-alunch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's Jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel No. 4234 & 4047.

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
May	30 —	San Francisco	Windber	Am.	R.D. Co.
June	6 —	Vancouver	Harold Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
June	29 —	San Francisco	Korea Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
June	14 —	Vancouver	E. of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
June	14 —	New York	Egremont Castle	Br.	R. D. & Co.
June	15 —	San Francisco	West Vaca	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
June	17 —	San Francisco	Nanking	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
June	21 —	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.N. Co
June	25 —	San Francisco	Western Knight	Br.	R. D. & Co.
June	27 —	Seattle	Fushimi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June	27 —	Vancouver	E. of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
July	5 —	San Francisco	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
July	12 —	Vancouver	E. of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
July	15 —	Vancouver	Bessie Dollar	Am.	R. D. Co.
July	19 —	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
July	24 —	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
July	25 —	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Aug.	2 —	San Francisco	Siberia Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Aug.	9 —	Vancouver	E. of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Aug.	16 —	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Aug.	22 —	San Francisco	Nanking	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Sept.	9 —	San Francisco	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Sept.	9 —	San Francisco	Korea Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

May	28 —	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May	30 —	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May	31 —	Moji, Kobe and Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June	3 —	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June	4 —	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June	7 —	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yawata Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June	10 —	Kobe	Mishima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June	11 —	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Kasuga Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May	— —	Kobe & Yokohama	Nera	Fr.	M.M. Cie
June	— —	Kobe & Yokohama	Sphinx	Fr.	M.M. Cie

FOR EUROPE IND IA, STRAITS, ETC.

May	— —	Marseilles	Nera	Fr.	M.M. Cie
May	— —	London	C. of Colombo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
May	31 —	London, etc.	Amur Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
June	5 —	Liverpool	Stentor	Br.	B. & S.
June	9 —	Marseilles	Indo Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
June	9 —	London	Yokohama Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June	12 —	London	Rhesus	Br.	B. & S.
June	14 —	Bombay	Dunera	Br.	P.&O.S.N. Co.
June	15 —	London, etc.	Andes Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
June	19 —	Liverpool	Teucer	Br.	B. & S.
June	20 —	London	Glenamoy	Br.	G. L. E. A.
June	23 —	London	Tamba Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June	26 —	London	Talthybius	Br.	B. & S.
June	— —	London	Altai Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
June	— —	Marseilles	Sphinx	Fr.	M.M. Cie
July	3 —	Liverpool	Ningchow	Br.	B. & S.
July	10 —	London	Idomeneus	Br.	B. & S.
July	23 —	Settle	Katori Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

May	28	5.30	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br. B. & S.
May	28	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi. N.S.S. Co.
May	28	—	Foochow	Hsinchi	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co
May	29	11.00*	Amoy, H'kong, Canton	Suiyang	Br. B. & S.
May	29	—	F'chow, K'lung, Takao	Kohoku Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
May	29	—	Hongkong	Canada Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
May	29	5.30	Ningpo	Taishun	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
May	29	11.00*	Hongkong & Canton	Singan	Br. B. & S.
May	30	—	Hongkong	Nanking	Am. C.M.S.S. Co.
May	31	—	Hongkong & Manila	Venezuela	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

May	28	9.00*	W'wei, T'tsin, N'wang	Foochow	Br. B. & S.
May	28	—	Tientsin	Kwangping	Chi. K.M.A.
May	29	10.00*	W'wei, Chefoo, T'tsin	Fengtien	Br. B. & S.
May	31	noon	N'chwang/Swatow	Kiukiang	Br. B. & S.
May	30	—	Tsingtau or Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap. S.M.R.
May	30	—	T'tsin, T'tao, Dairen	Koelung Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
May	30	noon	W'wei, Chefoo, T'tsin	Kingsing	Br. B. & S.
May	30	noon	Antung	Wenchow	Br. J. M. & Co
May	30	—	Tsingtao	Fumi Maru	Br. B. & S.
May	31	noon	Tsingtau	Yingchow	Jap. S.M.R.
May	31	10.00*	W'wei, Chefoo, T'tsin	Tungchow	Br. B. & S.
June	3	—	Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap. S.M.R.

FOR RIVER PORTS

May	28	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br. B. & S.
May	28	9.00*	Wuhu/Canton	Hangchow	Br. B. & S.
May	28	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Hwahta	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
May	28	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Ningshao	Chi. N.S.S. Co.
May	29	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kianghsin	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
May	29	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br. B. & S.
May	29	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Hwahlee	Chi. J. M. & Co
May	29	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tachang Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
May	30	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br. J.M. & Co.
May	30	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br. B. & S.
May	30	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tafoo Maru	Jap. N.K.K.
May	31	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Woosung	Br. B. & S.

*A.M. N.M.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

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For all Industrial and Household Purposes

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C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. Woosung, Luenyi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tatung, Wuchang and Chungking.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight (except Chungking which sails from Pootung at midnight). These steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's regular sailings on the Middle Yangtsze and Hunan Lines.

The steamers Wuchang and Chungking are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, etc., but have no accommodation for Foreign passengers.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.

For WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN (and Peking via TIENTSIN).—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

For AMOY, SWATOW, HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Suiyang, Sunning, Sinkiang, Yingchow, Singan and Taifong.—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with service to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

For NINGPO—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.30 p.m.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons, and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Astor House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, Russo-Asiatic Bank Buildings, 15 The Bund.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
Agents, 21-23 French Bund.

Freight: Telephone Central 77.
Passage: Telephone Central 401.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

AMERICAN STEAMERS
TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE
"ECUADOR" VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA"
AMERICAN REGISTRY
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu		For Hongkong via Manila	
S.S. Colombia	May 24	S.S. Venezuela	May 31
S.S. Venezuela	June 21	S.S. Ecuador	June 28
S.S. Ecuador	July 19	S.S. Colombia	July 26

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

EAST INDIA SERVICE
"COLUSA" "SANTA CRUZ"
AMERICAN REGISTRY
SAILINGS FROM MANILA (Subject to Change)

For Saigon, Singapore, Calcutta and Colombo		For San Francisco via Honolulu	
S.S. Colusa	July 10	S.S. Santa Cruz	June

PANAMA SERVICE
Regular Sailings from San Francisco
MEXICO—CENTRAL AMERICA—PANAMA
Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information of freight or passage apply to
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.
Telephone Central 5056 Cable Addres "Solano"

Sailed from Shanghai

For San Francisco		
Ecuador	Apr.	27
Tenyo Maru	May	10
Tascalusa	May	22
Colombia	May	24
Shinyo Maru	May	26
For Seattle		
Suwa Maru	May	9
For Tacoma		
Grayson	May	24
Africa Maru	May	26
For Vancouver		
Empress of Russia	May	10
Melville Dollar	May	22
Methven	May	26
For New York Via Panama		
Lowther Castle	Apr.	19
Kaga Maru	May	26
For London, etc.		
Nellore	Apr.	25
Atsuta Maru	Apr.	29
Peleus	May	3
Glengyle	May	4
Carmarthenshire	May	10
Shidzuoka Maru	May	12
Lycaon	May	20
Neural'a	May	24
Celtic Prince	May	24
Mentor	May	27
For Liverpool		
Pakling	May	11
For Marseilles		
Paul Lecat	May	10
For Odessa		
Mytie	Apr.	24
For Bombay		
Dilwara	May	19
For Java		
Tjiliwong	May	9

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co.
Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)

FOR LONDON (Via Hongkong, Singapore, and Antwerp).

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave
*AMUR MARU	15,000	I. Hamada,	May 27	May 29

FOR LONDON (Via Hongkong, Singapore, Marseilles and Antwerp).

	Tons	Capt.		
*ANDES MARU	15,000	K. Goko,	June 13	June 15

FOR MARSEILLES

	Tons	Capt.		
*INDO MARU	10,000	Y. Yendoh,	June 1	June 9

FOR NORTH AMERICA (Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver) via Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.
In connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry.

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave.
*ARABIA MARU	15,000	T. Saito,	July 19	July 29
*MANILA MARU	20,000	N. Kobayashi,	July 23,	July 24

FOR HONGKONG

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave.
CANADA MARU	12,000	T. Bando,	May 28	May 29
ARABIA MARU	15,000	T. Saito,	June 12	June 13

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS (Tsingtau Tientsin and Dairen).

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave.
KEELUNG MARU	3,000	Y. Fukami,	May 28	May 29

FOR SOUTH CHINA PORTS and FORMOSA (Foochow, Keelung and Takao).

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave.
KOHOKU MARU	5,000	M. Tsubaki,	May 27	May 29

*Fully booked for passage.

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to Europe, South America, South Africa, Australia, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan. Through freight booked from Shanghai.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Tel. Nos. East 208 and 209 Union Building, 4 The Bund
Tel. Nos. Central 4234 and 4235.
Tel. Address: SHOSEN, Shanghai, O.S.K. Yangszepoo Wharf, Wayside.

T. K. K.

SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP CO.)

Imperial Japanese and U.S.M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

KOREA MARU	June 29, 1919
TENYO MARU	July 24, 1919
SIBERIA MARU	Aug. 2, 1919
SHINYO MARU	Aug. 16, 1919
KOREA MARU	Sept. 13, 1919
TENYO MARU	Oct. 6, 1919

FOR HONGKONG

SHINYO MARU	July 26, 1919
TENYO MARU	Sept. 22, 1919

All steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performance Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

Lay-Over privileges allowed to all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, and CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LD.

Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Manager,
North China Insurance Co.'s Buildings,
Telephone No. 3229. Entrance 71 Szechuen Road.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

THE AMERICAN STEAMERS

"NANKING" (15,000 TONS) AND "CHINA" (10,200 TONS)

WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

S.S. "CHINA"	JULY	5th
*S.S. "NANKING"	AUGUST	22nd
S.S. "CHINA"	SEP.	14th

*S.S. "NANKING" does not call at NAGASAKI nor HONOLULU.

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

S.S. "NANKING"	MAY	30th
S.S. "CHINA"	JUNE	21st

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, freight rates, etc., apply to

F. C. CHARMAN.
Acting Agent.
CORNER SZECHUEN & KIUKIANG ROADS
PHONE CENTRAL 4773

"Sooner or later" is a smooth-sounding phrase, but the man who uses Want Ads knows that it pays to DO IT NOW

SHIPPING

N.Y.K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE

For Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Portsaid, and England:

	Tons		
YOKOHAMA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Okamoto,	June 9
TAMBA MARU	12,500	T. Sekine,	June 23

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C., and Seattle, Washington.

FUSHIMA MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Irisawa,	June 17
KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. S. Koma,	July 23

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

YAMASHIRO MARU ..	7,000	Capt. Y. Nakajima,	May 30
CHIKUGO MARU	5,000	Capt. M. Taniguchi,	June 3
KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Itsuno,	June 11

MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. H. Kawai,	May 28
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito,	May 31
TAKESHIMA MARU ..	4,500	Capt. R. Arakida,	June 4
YAWATA MARU	7000	Capt. H. Nojiri,	June 7

KOBE TO SEATTLE

KASHIMA MARU	19,000	Capt. M. Machida,	June 8

FOR JAPAN

MISHIMA MARU	16,000	Capt. S. Takano,	June 10

FOR HONGKONG

KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. I. Noma,	June 29

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Irisawa,	Jun. 3

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila).

TANGO MARU	14,000	Capt. M. Nishimura,	June 25
NIKKO MARU	10,000	Capt. G. Yamazaki,	July 23
AKI MARU	12,500	Capt. F. C. Cope,	August 20

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to
T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

CHINESE GOVERNEMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

March 15th, 1919, and until further notice

Mail 101.	Mail 3.		Miles	Peking-Mukden Line		Mail 4.		
20.35	8.35		0	dep.	Peking	arr.	19.50	
23.45	11.12			arr.	Tientsin-Central	dep.	17.00	
23.50	11.17		84	dep.	Tientsin-Central	arr.	16.53	
24.00	11.25			arr.	Tientsin-East	dep.	16.45	
19.35			524	arr.	Mukden	dep.		

Local 5.	Mail 3.	Exp. 1.		Tientsin-Pukow Line		Exp. 2.	Mail 4.	Local 6.
6.45	9.45	11.30	0	dep.	Tientsin-East	arr.	17.05	15.45	20.15
6.55	9.55	11.40	2.71	arr.	Tientsin-Central	dep.	16.55	15.35	20.05
7.25	10.15	11.55		dep.	Tientsin-Central	arr.	16.31	15.20	12.45
13.02	16.00	15.30	78	dep.	Tsangchow	dep.	13.05	11.28	15.28
16.40	19.20	18.08	148	dep.	Tsichow	dep.	10.33	8.47	11.56
19.57	22.12	20.21	—	arr.	Tsinanfu	dep.	8.06	6.00	8.30
7.	2		220		2				8.
6.00	22.25	20.31	—	dep.	Tsinanfu	arr.	7.56	5.40	19.02
9.27	1.00	22.31	266	dep.	Taianfu	dep.	6.01	3.25	16.24
12.27	3.47	0.38		arr.	Yenchowfu	dep.	3.49	0.40	13.00
12.47	4.02	0.48	318	dep.	Yenchowfu	arr.	3.39	0.02	12.38
16.30	6.55	3.16	377	dep.	Linchang	dep.	1.20	21.24	9.26
19.02	8.45	4.50	—	arr.	Hsuchowfu	dep.	23.36	19.20	6.30
9.	2		420		2				10.
5.40	9.00	4.57	—	dep.	Hsuchowfu	arr.	23.29	19.00	20.50
11.26	13.02	8.33	522	arr.	Pengpu	dep.	19.58	14.55	15.20
11.51	13.20	8.40		dep.	Pengpu	arr.	19.46	14.35	14.09
18.27	17.34	11.52	600	dep.	Chuchow	dep.	16.48	10.50	8.27
20.08	18.55	13.00	681	arr.	Pukow	dep.	15.30	9.20	6.40

N. Exp.	Exp.			Shanghai-Nanking Line		Exp.	N. Exp.
23.00	14.20	0	dep.	Nanking-Pukow	arr.	14.15	6.50
7.00	21.00	193	arr.	Shanghai-North	dep.	7.55	23.00

Yenchowfu-Tsinangchow Branch Line				Linchang-Taochuang Branch Line							
13.10	4.10	d. Yenchowfu a.	12.08	23.53	21.30	16.40	9.30	d. Linchang a.	6.28	15.50	21.00
14.03	5.05	a. Tsinangchow d.	11.15	23.00	22.40	17.50	10.40	a. Taochuang d.	5.15	14.48	19.50

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

The T. P. L. Express Trains are provided with 1st and 2nd class Sleeping, Dining accommodations and 3rd class cars only for 3rd class Through Passengers and servants accompanying 1st and 2nd class passengers.

Passengers travelling on the T. P. L. Express Trains must hold Express Extra Tickets in addition to passenger tickets. Application for Sleeping Accommodation should be made at the earliest possible moment to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, March, 1919.

Large Display Advertisements
intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday**

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

WEDNESDAY MAY 28, 1919

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg.
Today.							
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Hankow	Wuchang	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
V'stock and Siberia via Pukow and Harbin (Daily expect Sunday)	Train	..	..	..	17.00	..	17.00
Ningpo	Hsin Peking	..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Tientsin	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok..	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Tomorrow.							
Weihaiwei and Chefoo.....	Fengtien	9.00	..	..	..	..	8.30
River Ports	Train & Str.	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Fengtien	..	9.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton.	Suiyang	10.00	..	..	..	..	9.30
Amoy and Hongkong	do	..	10.00	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and Canton	Singan	10.00	..	..	..	..	9.30
Australia, via Hongkong	Suiyang	..	10.00	..	..	..	..
Hongkong	Singan		10.00	..	..	..	..
Friday, May 30.							
Japan & America, via N'saki	Yamashiro M.	..	..	..	..	10.30	10.00
Japan & America	Yamashiro M.	10.00	..	..	..	..	9.30
Japan Ports	Yamashiro M.	..	10.00	..	..	..	..
Weihaiwei and Chefoo.....	Kingsing	11.00	..	..	..	..	10.30
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	do	..	11.00	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Train & Str.	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Saturday, May 31.							
Japan & America, via Moji..	Kumano M.	..	..	..	..	12.30	12.00
Japan & America	Kumano M.	12.00	..	..	..	..	11.30
Weihaiwei and Chefoo.....	Tungchow	9.00	..	..	..	..	8.30
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	do	..	9.00	..	..	..	..
Japan Ports	Kumano M.	..	12.00	..	..	..	..
Tuesday, June 2							
Japan & America	Chikugo Mari	13.30	..	..	..	..	19.00

B Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30; parcel post 5 p.m. and money orders 4 p.m.

E Registered articles 5 p.m. on previous day.

The Chinese Post Office will close two mails daily for Tsinan, Tientsin, Petking, etc.
a.—at 21 for S.N.R. 23 o'clock train
b.—at 7 for S.N.R. 7:55 o'clock train
Mails closed by 7:55 train should reach Tientsin only 46 minutes later than those closed for the previous night's train.

DOLLAR LINE

REGULAR TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

MANILA — HONGKONG — SHANGHAI
to
PACIFIC COAST PORTS

SAILINGS FOR VANCOUVER

S.S. "Harold Dollar" - - - - - June 6th
S.S. "Bessie Dollar" - - - - - July 15th

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S. "Windber" - - - - - - - May 30th

FOR SEATTLE

S.S. "Windber" - - - - - - - May 30th
S.S. "Western Knight" - - - - June 25th

FOR HONOLULU

S.S. "Windber" - - - - - - - May 30th

Through Railway Bills of Lading issued to the Principal Cities of the United States and Canada.

For further information as to Freight Rates, etc.
apply to

THE ROBERT DOLLAR COMPANY
Union Building, Canton Road
TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 2303

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI LOCAL TIME IS ONE HOUR AHEAD OF RAILWAY TIME

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" **MAIN LINE.** **ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"**

STATIONS	Local	Fast R	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express R	Local	Local
Shanghai North ..... dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	15.50	....
Jessfield ..... dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.23	....	15.06	16.06	....
Sicawei ..... dep.	....	7.58	9.23	10.38	....	15.13	16.13	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	8.15	9.40	10.53	....	15.30	16.29	....
Shanghai South ..... dep.	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*17.55*
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*18.12*
Songkiang ..... dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12.02	....	16.07	17.42	....
Kashai ..... dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13.28	....	16.53	18.49	....
Kashing ..... dep.	7.40	10.25	12.30	14.35	....	17.22	19.20	....
Yehzah ..... dep.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50	....	17.53	....	....
Chaugan ..... dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	....	18.24	....	....
Hangchow ..... dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	....	19.19	....	....
Zahkou ..... arr.	11.25	13.10	15.50	19.00	....	19.35	....	....

STATIONS	Local	Local	Fast R	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R	Local
Zahkou ..... dep.	....	....	6.30	7.55	....	9.20	14.10	15.30
Hangchow ..... dep.	....	....	7.00	8.30	....	10.00	14.35	16.05
Chaugan ..... dep.	...	....	8.04	9.48	....	11.40	15.20	17.36
Yehzah ..... dep.	....	....	8.41	10.31	....	12.39	15.51	18.40
Kasling ..... dep.	...	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14.10	16.30	19.30
Kashai ..... dep.	....	7.48	9.58	11.55	....	14.48	16.52	....
Songkiang ..... dep	....	9.05	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.49	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	*8.18*	*10.38*	*11.38*	*14.08*	*15.33*	*17.23*	*18.23*	....
Shanghai South ..... arr.	*8.35*	*10.56*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	10.30	11.35	14.05	....	17.18	18.20	....
Sicawei ..... dep.	....	10.39	11.44	14.14	....	17.28	18.29	....
Jessfield ..... dep.	....	10.46	11.51	14.21	....	17.37	18.36	....
Shanghai North ..... arr	....	11.00	12.05	14.35	....	17.55	18.50	....

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU **KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE.** **ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO**

Konzenchiao....	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	Zahkou.....	dep.	—	10.10	12.25	....	17.20	....
Kenshangmun..	dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	Hangchow.....	dep.	7.30	10.40	12.45	14.55	17.50	19.15
Hangchow.....	dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00	Kenshangmun..	dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27
Zahkou.....	arr.	—	9.40	12.10	....	16.55	....	Konzenchiao....	arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

R. Restaurant Car.

Hall And Holtz Plan Many Improvements

The annual general meeting of Messrs. Hall and Holtz, Ltd., was held yesterday afternoon at the head office of the company. Mr. J. D. Clark presided, supported by Dr. R. S. Ivy, Mr. Eric Moller, directors; Mr. S. H. Ward, general manager; Mr. E. B. Shephard, secretary.

Opening the meeting the chairman said:

"Gentlemen, there being a quorum present I will ask the secretary to read the notice calling the meeting and the auditors' remarks concerning the report and accounts."

This being done the chairman said:

"With your permission, gentlemen, we will follow the usual custom and take the report and accounts as read. You will notice that the net profits on our trading for the year amounted to $66,321.81, this sum with the $15,438.56 brought forward from last year amounts to $81,760.37 which your directors recommend should be dealt with as follows:

"To write off buildings at Shanghai and the Outports $27,600 and to carry forward to new account $54,160.37. Your directors think it advisable to pay no dividend this year for several reasons. Our principal reason is that our overdraft from our bankers already amounts, as you will see, to $246,618.84, and now the war is over and that peace is likely to be declared, we hope to be able to import fresh stocks which we have been unable to do during the war for want of shipping facilities. We have also gone to considerable expense in improvements in our different departments, which we will ask you to inspect after this meeting is concluded. We have also to meet shortly the expense of a lift, which we have been waiting for for a considerable time, and which we expect to arrive at an early date. These expenses will require to be met and for these reasons your directors advise paying no dividend for last year to which we hope you will agree.

"You will notice in our Property Account that our land on the Soochow Creek which has for some years been valued at $5 in the accounts, has now been accounted for at its proper value—$95,005. Our other properties are valued at cost price, but are at the present time worth considerably more than we paid for them.

"Mr. Eric Moller, having kindly consented to act as managing director of the company, has considerably lessened the duties of our manager, and he has made some excellent improvements in the store, and in other ways.

"One of his first acts was to put the staff on a sound and satisfied basis whereby the company will have their very best services and attention.

"The furnishing show room has been improved out of all recognition of its former condition, and the drapery department will in a short space of time be on a show level with the best London houses. The sprinkler tank which occupied valuable space of some forty feet has has now been up-ended and the space will be converted into the long felt want of a godown and the back passage will be converted into a covered-in space where we can handle our cargo with the minimum chance of pilferage.

"I consider it not out of place to state that radical changes have been made in the bakery department, and the directorate hope the public will benefit by this special supervision and be able to receive the best standard of bread in Shanghai. Within a short space of time the bakery intends to give special attention to the manufacture of biscuits and crackers of a wholesome nature.

"The management in desiring to study the comfort of their customers have decided to place at their disposal in the near future an electrically controlled tea room. With the same object in view, at an early date, there will be placed at the disposal of our lady customers a suitable cloak room.

"As you will, no doubt, have seen by advertisements, your directors have decided to close the provision department as the space can be utilised to better and more profitable advantage.

"Inter-departmental telephone facilities for customers, have been installed in special boxes on each floor.

"Under the re-arrangement of management in Tientsin and Hankow the directors are giving special attention to a long felt want in these branches.

"You will observe that bills payable show an increase of $56,000, which is accounted for by orders at last coming forward which we were unable to obtain last year owing to war restrictions at home.

"Taels 3,500 debentures have been redeemed to an advantage during the year.

"Our sundry debtors show a considerable increase over last year, and the reserve for bad and doubtful debts now stands at $8,000, which is only 10 percent of the total. Doubtful debts incurred during the year are less than $2,500, which the management have not written off as they hope they will not come up to this figure. As the accounts before you speak for themselves, I do not propose taking up any more of your time, but will be pleased to answer any questions the shareholders would like to put."

The following resolutions were adopted:

That the report and accounts as published and presented be passed.—Proposed by the chairman and seconded by Dr. Ivy.

That the disposal of the profits as recommended be adopted—Proposed by Mr. J. D. Clark, seconded by Mr. Moller.

That Dr. Ivy be re-elected a director of the company.

That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews be re-elected auditors for the ensuing year.

Siccawei Weather Report

26.—Fine weather. Fresh SE breezes in our regions. The barometers have fallen on the continent and risen in Japan.

27.—Fine weather with fresh SE breezes. Barometer still falling below the average.

Tuesday, May 27, 1919.

Weather	4 A.M.	9 A.M.
Bar. at 32° F. inches .	29.80	29.82
Variation for 24 hrs. .	—0.08	—0.07
Variation for 12 hrs. .	0.00	—0.03
Wind—Direction	SSE	SSE
Wind—Miles per hour	9.9	16.8
Temperature Fahr.) .	65.3	76°5
Humidity	92	65
Nebulosity (0-10)	1	7
Rainfall, inches		—

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B. ..	$620 B.
Chartered	£80 CNI
Russo-Asiatic	Tls. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$445 S.
North China	Tls. 220
Union of Canton ...	Hk. 1050
Yangtsze	$240 B.
Far Eastern Ins. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 24 S.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$160
Hongkong Fire	$325 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def	$150
Indo-China Pref...	
"Shell"	200/- B.
Shanghai Tug (o) ..	Tls. 32½
Shanghai Tug (f) ...	Tls. 40
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 10½ B.
Oriental Cons	21/-
Raub	$2½
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$152 Sa.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 127 B.
New Eng. Works ...	Tls. 23 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf ...	Tls. 88 B.
Hongkong Wharf ...	$91 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land ..	Tls. 76
China Land	... ...
Shanghai Land	Tls. 67 B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 5
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	Tls. 17 B.
China Realty (ord.).	Tls. 65
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 245 B.
E-wo Pref	Tls. 97
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 170 B
Oriental	Tls. 88
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 177 B.
Kungyik	Tls. 33
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 11½ B.
Yangtszepoo Pref. ...	Tls. 90
Industrials	
Butler Tilles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	$159
Green Island	$7½ B.
Langkats	Tls. 19½ CNI
Major Bros	Tls. 5 [S.
Shanghai Sumatra ...	Tls. 115
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	$121½ B.
Llewellyn	$80
Lane, Crawford	$88
Moutrie	$22
Watson	$6 S.
Weeks	$12½
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 8
Amherst	Tls. 0.50
Anglo-Java	Tls. 7½ B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 3 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 20½ B.
Batu Anam 1918 ...	Tls. 0.80 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 2 B.
Bute	Tls. 0.85
Chemor United	Tls. 0.80 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 7½
Cheng	Tls. 2.10
Consolidated	Tls. 2½ B.
Dominion	Tls. 5½ B.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 5.65
Java Consolidated ..	Tls. 13.90
Kamunting	Tls. 5½
Kapala	Tls. 0.60
Kapayang	Tls. 16
Karan	Tls. 8½
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 4 B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 11½ B.
Padang	Tls. 9½ B.
Pengkalan Durian ..	Tls. 4½ B.
Permata	Tls. 2½
Repah	Tls. 0.80 B.
Samagaga	Tls. 0.67½ B.
Seekee	Tls. 1
Semambu	Tls. 0.80 B.
Senawang	Tls. 8 S.
Shanghai Klebang ..	Tls. 0.50 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 6
S'hai Malay pref.	Tls. 8
Shanghai Pahang ...	Tls. 1 B.
Sungala	Tls. 1.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 8½
Sua Manggis	Tls. 4
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 0.40 B.
Shanghai Seremban ..	Tls. 0.50 B.
Taiping	Tls. 1½
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.75 B.
Tebong	Tls. 14½
Ulobri	Tls. 2½
Zlangbe	Tls. 4½
Miscellaneous	
C. I and E. Lumber..	Tls. 350 S.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 14
S'hai Elec. and Asb...	$3
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 78½ B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 21½
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 45
Shanghai Mercury ...	Tls. 25
Shanghai Telephone.	Tls. 78
S'hai Waterworks ...	Tls. 155

S. Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers.

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Telephone No. Central 898

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For U.S. Canada and Europe:
Per R.D. s.s. Harold Dollar June 6

For Australia
Per B. and S. s.s. Suiyang May 29

For Japan:
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yahiro M. May 29

MAILS DUE

From U.S. and Canada
Per P.M. s.s. Venezuela ..May 30
Per C.M. s.s. Nanking ....May 31

From France
Per M.M. s.s. Nera .....June 29

FOCH TALKS OF WAR AND TERMS OF PEACE

Gives Reminiscences Of The Great Struggle And Tells How He Was Sure Of Victory

SAW SUCCESS AUGUST 8

Says Germans Produced No Leader Equal To The First Von Moltke

Paris, April 19.—"Our peace must be a peace of victor, not of vanquished." In that single victorious sentence, spoken during the long conversation I was privileged to have with him, Marshal Foch expressed the feeling of millions of the Allied hearts. These simple words sum up what all of us are thinking.

"When did you first know you had final victory?" I asked after the Marshal had talked a little while.

"After Gen. Rawlinson and Gen. Debeney had made their joint attack August 8," he replied.

"At the end of August I did not know when the Germans would give in, but I knew our naivance would not stop until they finally were defeated and our offensive had become general. It began July 18, at the Marne, in such terrible fighting that the Germans used up fifty-five of the 180 or 190 divisions they had. Their reserves were exhausted. That had gone well.

"Then came the attack in the Amiens sector August 8; that went well, too. The moment had arrived. I ordered Gen. Humbert to attack in his turn. No reserves, he said. No matter, I told him, get on with it. I told Marshal Haig to attack too, and he was short of men also. We attacked all the same; there we were, advancing everywhere, the whole line advancing, and I knew nothing could balk me of victory once Germany had accepted final battle where they did."

The Marshal went on to talk about the armistice:

"When the Germans came to me to ask an armistice I said: 'I am going to the Rhine if you oppose me, and so much the worse for you; but whether you sign the armistice or not I will not stop until I reach the Rhine.'

"And now, having reached the Rhine, we must stay there," went on the Marshal, emphatically.

"Impress that upon your fellow countrymen. It is our only safety and their only safety. We must have a barrier. We must double lock the door. Democracies like ours, which are never aggressive, must have strong neutral military frontiers. Remember these 70,000,000 of Germans will always be a menace to us. Do not trust the appearances of the moment. Their natural characteristics have not changed and four years hence they will be what they are today.

"Above all, mark this, what was it that saved the Allies in the beginning of the war? Russia; well, on whose side will Russia be in the future, with us or with the Germans? I will show you a map."

From a table at the other end of the room Marshal Foch brought a great map six or eight feet square, on which the natural features of this part of western Europe were marked. The Rhine was a thick line of blue. West of the river Marshal Foch had drawn with a pencil a concave arc representing the new frontier France will receive under the peace treaty. It was clearly an arbitary political boundary, conforming to no natural feature of land.

"Look at that," said Marshal Foch. "There is no natural obstacle along that frontier. Is it there we can hold the Germans if they attack us again? No; here, here." He tapped the blueprint with his pencil.

"Here must we be ready to face our enemies. This is a barrier which will take some crossing if the Germans try to force a passage over the Rhine. Oh, no, but here," touching the black pencilled line running northwest from Lorraine past the Saar Valley to the Belgian frontier; here there is nothing.

"Where will the Allied armies be? the British army will be in Canada and Australia and New Zealand. The American army will be in the United States. It will be the same the next time as it was the last if you are not able to maintain obligatory service, and you will need time to organise yourselves. At the first battle of Ypres you had six divisions, excellent divisions, but only six.

"On November 1, 1914, when I met Kitchener at Furnes, it was the first time I had seen him, and I asked him when he would be able to send us reenforcements. He said by July of next year he would have a million men ready to take the field in France. I replied that I would rather have fewer and have them sooner. He answered, 'You won't get any more until then.' It was touch and go, and the Allies were within an ace of being crushed.

"The next time, remember, the Germans will make no mistake. They will break through into Northern France. They will seize the Channel ports as base of operations against England. They did not do it before because they did not believe England would come in. When they found she was coming in their plans were being carried out and they could not change them. The Germans will have no arms for another attack, you say? How do you know? By the time you found out they had them it would be too late.

"If you build a house in the country," went on the Marshal, "you put a double lock on the door and a wall around your garden. But there are no thieves around here, says someone. You prefer not to trust to that. But, there are gendarmes. They may arrive too late. Now, if you are wise you insist on having your locks and your wall, and we must have our armies on the Rhine. Some people object. It will take many troops to hold the Rhine, but not so many as it would take to hold a political frontier, for the Rhine can be crossed only at certain places, whereas a new political frontier for France can be broken anywhere and would have to be held by force along the entire length.

"The stroke of genius that turns the fate of battle," continued Marshal Foch, "I do not believe in it. Battle is a complicated operation. You prepare laboriously. If the enemy does this you say to yourself, I shall do that. If such and such happens these are the steps I shall take to meet it. You think out every possible development and decide on the way to deal with the situation created. When one of these developments occurs you put into operation your prearranged plan. Every one says, 'What genius to have thought of that at the critical moment!' whereas the credit is really due to the labor and preparation done before hand.

"No attack in the history of the world was better carried out than the one made against the Hindenburg Line near St. Quentin and Cambrai by the British Fourth, Third and First armies on September 2. The enemy positions were most formidable, but nothing could stop the British. They swept right over them. It was a glorious day for British arms."

"What is your opinion of your adversary and the German leaders," I asked Marshal Foch.

"Oh to judge them it would be necessary to know everything that went on in the house across the road," he answered.

"Still," I ventured to suggest, "I suppose that by constantly trying to divine their intentions it is possible to form an idea of their mentality."

"The Germans never produced in this war the general capacity of the first Moltke of the war of 1870."

"There were three chiefs of staff who each had well defined methods," continued the Marshal. "Von Moltke, the younger, who was chief of staff in 1914, was devoted to the idea of outflanking. It was his stock maneuver. It led him to infringe on the neutrality of Belgium and so outflank the French army from the north. He tried it again at the Marne and then he started a race to the sea, with battles in which his arm was constantly to turn our flank, but in all of which he failed. So von Moltke disappeared and Falkenhayn succeeded him.

"Falkenhayn's method was to crush all the small Allies first. Leaving on one side Russia, where his success was not decisive, he started a campaign against Servia, but, though he overran that country, it led to nothing big. The Allied armies were still intact. Rumania declared war. Falkenhayn decided to crush Rumania. He did so, but he was no further advanced.

"His Government at last replaced him with Ludendorff and Hindenburg. Ludendorff's scheme was to get rid of Russia and then throw himself with all his strength upon the Western Allies. He chose as his means to destroy Russia by revolution, but, though you know where revolution starts you can never tell where it is going to end, and the revolution Ludendorff started to undermine Russia ended in Germany and helped to her undoing. He used the extremest measures recklessly and they turned against him.

"It was through believing that ruthlessness alone, without paying attention to any other consideration whatsoever, was going to win them the war that the Germans lost. They were overreckless and overconfident, they were great organisers in this war, they had no men in sight nor any genius."

Marshal Foch is not of those who believes wars have ceased upon the earth, nor does he think new mechanical inventions will greatly change the fundamental nature of war.

"The rules and principles of war are always the same," he said. "It matters nothing whether your soldier is on his feet in the open or shut up inside a tank. The principles by which he must fight are unalterable. The development of the art of war is like that of art and architecture. The materials you use for your buildings may change. They may be wood, stone or steel, but the static principles upon which your house must be built are permanent."

American Ambassador Sharp, who is leaving Paris, was announced at this point. He had come to pay his farewell call. I asked the Marshal one question more. "Bolshevism, Monsieur le Marechal?"

Marshal Foch answered confidently without hesitation:

"Bolshevism is a disease," he said, "which attacks conquered countries. Conquering nations like our own will remain free from it."

Life In Inner Kiangsu

(*China Press Correspondence*)

Taichow, Kangsu, May 24.—There is considerable interest in Taichow at the present time over the movement to boycott Japanese goods. Posters have been put up on the streets and many students are going around among the people urging them to join the boycott instituted in other places. Thus far there have been no reports received of any disorders or even any threats of violence but the general feeling seems to be strongly in favor of the boycott.

In connection with the boycott there have been frequent expressions of the regard the people have for the American Government and several have said that America is China's best friend. One man remarked that if the League of Nations did not put a check to the ambitions of Japan there was no one to save China.

The wheat crop in this section is the best in several years and as a result the price of wheat is down and the prospect of plenty of food for the winter is fine. Practically every possible laborer is at work in the wheat fields and as the weather is dry and favorable for gathering the crop it should soon be safely housed.

The schools in this city are considered very good and the number of students is large. Girls' schools are unusually numerous and the number of women in the city who can read is remarkable. Some of the missionary ladies started classes in reading and soon found that they would have to select their pupils in order to have those who could not read.

Little interest in the troubles between the North and the South is evidenced, the feeling apparently being that if we here have all we want and if no one disturbs us why should we worry over other people troubles and ambitions.

If all of China were as willing to let well enough alone as this section there would be little hope of any improvement in either the trade or the general condition of the country. Here we do as our fathers did, leave the roads to take care of themselves, let the canals fill up if they want to and cheerfully or not, according to the state of our digestive apparatus, bear the inconveniences which were the burdens of those who lived several hundred years ago. An electric light plant has been built here lately but has not been put into use and at the present time there is no prospect of there being any use for it, for it is said that over half of the money invested in it is Japanese and as a result of this the few who originally subscribed for lights have cancelled their contracts.

The Rev. J. W. Paxton and Mrs. Paxton of Chinkiang are expected to arrive here tonight to carry on a week's meeting for the women and men of the city. Both Mr. and Mrs. Paxton are splendid speakers in Chinese and we are looking forward to great results from their stay with us.

SEE
"Sporting Life"

Electric Cooking

THE IDEAL METHOD.

The Electric Oven, being free from the fumes of combustion does not require to be ventilated, therefore food cooked in it retains its flavour, the natural gases from cooked meat are not carried away through flues but retained in the oven. A clear, uniform heat is maintained which has the effect of closing up the surface of meat or poultry, thus preventing loss by evaporation.

Electric cookers are hired out at Tls. 0.50 per month by the:—

MUNICIPAL ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT
SHOWROOMS: 471-2 NANKING ROAD. TEL. CENTRAL 2660.

See the HAWAIIAN HULA-HULA
at the
CREST HOTEL
commencing at 1 a.m. on
Thursday, May 29
as presented by the
One and Only Original
IRENE WEST
ADMISSION $2.00

See her also in her portrayal of
New York's Latest Craze
THE JAZZ DANCE

You must also hear
MME.
HELENE DUVAL
The Celebrated French Soprano
in her repertoire of
CLASSICAL and POPULAR SELECTIONS

TONIGHT TONIGHT
On Wednesday and Friday
IRENE WEST and HELENE DUVAL
will present a varied and attractive programme
The Latest in Dances *The Latest in Songs*
Admission Complimentary Tonight and Friday Night

LANCASTRIANS THANKED

Following is an extract from a letter recently received by the honorary secretary of the Association of Lancastrians in China from S.-Major A. Abbott, R.A.M.C., on board the Neuralia:

"I wish to tender to your good self and the members of the Association of Lancastrians in China the heartiest thanks from all the men of this unit for our splendid reception given at the dinner on Wednesday, May 14, 1919. All the boys enjoyed it immensely and it will, I feel sure, remain as the outstanding feature of our trip to Shanghai."

Amusements

St. GEORGE'S CINEMA
217 Bubbling Well Road

GRAND OPENING
of the
OPEN AIR CINEMA SHOW
Thursday, May 29th
at 9.15 p.m.

AT THE
Olympic Theatre
Thursday, May 29th
LAST NIGHT
Jack Pickford
IN
"What Money Can't Buy"
FIVE PARTS

ISIS THEATRE
Thursday, 29th May
No Picture Show Tonight
(The Hall is let to Chinese Benevolent Society)
"The Crimson Stain Mystery"
5th and 6th Episodes
and
"The Million Dollar Mystery"
14th and 15th Episodes

AMUSEMENTS

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL
DANCING PAVILION
(Largest dance floor in Shanghai)
Dancing every evening, commencing at 10.00 p.m. except Sunday.
Note:—The usual Tuesday and Friday Tea Dansants have been discontinued for the summer months.
No charge for admission.
ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL

LYCEUM THEATRE
Tonight and Thursday, at 9.15 p.m.
FAREWELL APPEARANCE
of
The Laura Guerite Revue Company
in
The Sparkling Revusical-Musical Success
"THE FOLLIES"
New Songs — Dainty Costumes
The Pick of the Season's Bunch
With a Colossal Cast
INCLUDING
GEORGE ROSS
Edyth Hyland, Carlton Chase, Matt Bertie, Hal Benson, Hugo Graham, Dorothy Sutton, James Kent, Alma Waite and Beauty Chorus.
A Riot of Mirth and Merriment
Booking at Messrs. S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

APOLLO THEATRE
Tonight ! Tonight !
Wm. Fox presents
THEDA BARA
The Vampire of the Screen, in a great five-reel drama
"THE DEVIL'S DAUGHTER"
Another of those brilliant films by this artiste so apt'y described above.
SEE HER IN THIS FILM
Pathe's American Gazette
TOTO
in
"DIPPY DAUGHTERS"
The mobile man in a one-reel whirl of fun.
Time and prices as usual.

ONE OF THE GREATEST ATTRACTIONS
OF THE SEASON
WILL BE SCREENED
AT THE
VICTORIA THEATRE
on May
28th and 29th
AND AT THE
Matinee on Saturday,
May 31st

Jesse L. Lasky presents
Mme. Petrova
in "The Undying Flame"
FIVE PARTS